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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
D I S A R M A M E N T & S A L T

AA 1

WARNKE 'OPTIMISTIC' ABOUT SALT DISCUSSIONS, NEW AGREEMENT

LD310934Y Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

["Statement by Paul Warnke"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 31, TASS--Paul Warnke, the leader of the American delegation at the SALT talks with the Soviet Union, now officially resigning, spoke before pressmen concerning the progress of the strategic Arms Limitation Talks. He was optimistic about the prospects of the talks saying that they may be completed before the end of the current year. He said that the USA and the Soviet Union are so close to a new strategic arms limitation pact that it seems improbable for them not to conclude one. He said that although several technical questions are still outstanding the general state of the talks gives ground for confidence that they may be completed quickly.

MOSCOW ROUND PUT SALT TALKS IN 'FINAL STRETCH'

Moscow NOVOSTI Daily Review in English 25 Oct 78 p 1-2 WA

[Article by NOVOSTI political commentator Gennadiy Gerasimov: "SALT-2: Time To Decide"]

[Text] So, has the latest round in Moscow put the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks into the final stretch?

Even before the Moscow meeting there was much speculation on this score. Well, the sides have further narrowed their differences, but there still are practical disagreements that should be settled in their entirety. Nevertheless, both sides characterize the Moscow round of talks as useful and constructive.

Bearing in mind the fate of the recent guesses of the media on the extent of the sides' agreement and on the length of the final stretch, I will not try and predict how soon the many-year "SALT-2 marathon" will come to an end. Everything depends on what is meant by "soon". There can be no doubt, however, that in the latest rounds the negotiators have got the "second wind": in Moscow they declared their resolve to make every effort and complete this important undertaking so as to ensure the early signing of the accord. This gives reason to say that the Moscow round did not put the negotiations into the final stretch.

Apart from that, the negotiators discussed other questions pertaining to arms controls and disarmament; this can be characterized as a move for complementing political detente by the relaxation of military tensions.

I think that the international public can only regret the latest negative developments in Soviet-American relations because they affect the overall international situation. The problem now is to put right the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States and to ensure their progress. The Soviet Union is demonstrating its readiness to follow this course. Western commentators point out, for instance, that the Soviet side does not link the important arms control negotiations with American "conduct" in other fields even if the specific steps of the Administration give reason for keen questions. In particular, this concern the decision to start the production of "components" for neutron weapons. The Soviet leaders and the public at large do not conceal their decisive condemnation of this step.

The paradoxical "linkage" of neutron weapons with SALT-2 under the pretext of concern for the defence of Europe, apparently worried by the diminution of US commitments to this defence under SALT-2, presupposes that military confrontation in Europe is indefinite. However, the road to security in Europe is pointed not by the neutron novelty, but by the Vienna talks where the socialist countries have made practical proposals and are looking forward to Western response.

American commentators sometimes warn that Soviet "conduct" on one issue or another or in one area or another might interfere with the progress of the SALT-2 negotiations. However, they could as well analyze American "conduct" from the same point of view.

Now that the talks are in their final stretch special efforts are required of the negotiators. In this context I want to point out the protracted unwillingness of the American Administration to oppose the activities of the influential US forces attacking SALT-2. Senator Edward Kennedy said in his speech in Chicago that only a few representatives of the Administration and Congress have spoken in favour of Soviet-American talks so far, and added that it was high time for official Washington to support the continuous efforts of the Soviet Union towards achieving the accord.

The senator put his finger on a stark difference in the conduct of the sides, namely, the continuous efforts of the Soviet side and the Americans' lack of action. The senator expressed the hope that the situation would be put right fairly soon. This would certainly help complete the undertaking that meets the interests of the two nations and promotes universal peace.

DADYANTS CHIDES 'DEADLOCK' REACHED IN VIENNA TALKS

LD011159Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[International observer G. Dadyants article: "Shifting From Words to Deeds"]

[Text] The talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe began in Vienna 5 years ago. The approach of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries to the Vienna talks is well known: Military confrontation must be reduced in central Europe without prejudicing the security of either side.

In contrast to the NATO countries the Soviet Union has for a long time now not been building up its armed forces in central Europe. Nonetheless, throughout the Vienna talks Western propaganda, inspired by NATO militarist circles, has been speaking of the "growing Soviet threat to the West." Correspondingly, in Vienna too the Western countries' representatives have been pursuing a line toward altering the existing correlation of forces in NATO's favor: They insist that the socialist countries reduce their armed forces and armaments in central Europe more than the West.

In practice, deadlock has been reached in Vienna. In order to get the talks moving, in June this year the socialist countries took an important new step--they introduced wide-ranging and specific proposals going a long way toward meeting the West.

Above all the socialist states agreed to the establishment, as a result of reduction, of "equal collective ceilings" for the numbers of the NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces in central Europe--on which the West had always insisted. Specific figures were quoted--900,000 men each, including 700,000 each for ground forces.

Second, agreement was given to restrict the reductions of armed forces only to the ground forces, establishing an upper limit for the numbers of air force personnel. The selective reduction and restriction of armaments was also envisaged.

Third, agreement was given to the "asymmetric" reduction of Soviet and U.S. groups at the first phase: The USSR is prepared to withdraw from the region of reduction twice as many servicemen as the United States.

As a result of the socialist countries' new proposals a real basis has been created for the elaboration of a mutually acceptable agreement not detrimental to the security of any of the states taking part in the talks. The socialist countries have offered a reasonable compromise to their partners in the talks. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the ceremony in Minsk, they "have gone even more than halfway."

Even Western politicians and the press have been obliged to acknowledge the constructive significance of the socialist countries' initiative. The Social Democratic Party of Germany's disarmament specialist described these proposals "as the Warsaw Pact Organization's most specific step since 1973," "attesting that the East is seriously interested in the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe."

It is all the more strange that so far there has been no constructive reaction from the West to the socialist countries' new initiative, and the latest session in Vienna, the Western press reports, has ended "without specific results." The bourgeois press is exaggerating new "arguments" against the agreement. It is clear that the enemies of peace and detente in Europe are merely seeking pretexts to compromise and wreck a matter which is of importance for Europe and for the entire international situation as a whole. In celebrating the unique "jubilee" of the Vienna talks I would like to ask the NATO countries: Isn't it time to end the sabotage of the Vienna talks and move from words to deeds? A basis for agreement does exist. The USSR expects a practical and positive reply from the NATO countries to the initiatives advanced by the socialist countries.

BLOC STATES' UNITY STRENGTHENS DETENTE IN FACE OF INTRIGUES

LD011335Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Great Community"]

[Text] The dawn of a great and joyful holiday--the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--is rising over the world. No event in history has exerted such a powerful influence on the world's destiny and on the minds and hearts of hundreds of millions of people as our October. It laid the foundations for mankind's worldwide-historic turn from lack of rights, exploitation and violence to freedom and happiness; from capitalism to socialism.

Having taken the banner of October in their hands, Soviet people carried it honorably through all trials and storms of war. With this banner our people built socialism in a country encircled by imperialist hostile forces. They built it and defended it in the cruellest war mankind has ever known. The banner of October inspired the peoples of many countries to struggle for freedom and socialism. A series of victorious socialist revolutions took place in Europe, Asia and America. The Soviet Union became part of the great family of socialist states. Nothing is dearer to us than this socialist family. The ardent words of the CPSU Central Committee's October slogans ring out solemnly through the whole world today:

"Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries: May the world system of socialism--the decisive force in the anti-imperialist struggle, the bulwark of peace, democracy and social progress--develop and strengthen!"

Fraternal relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have been established between the socialist countries, and above all between the socialist community. "We can say with a clear conscience," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "that our alliance, our friendship, our cooperation is the the alliance, friendship and cooperation of sovereign, equal states united by common goals and interests and ties of comradely solidarity and mutual assistance. We march together, helping one another, pooling our efforts, knowledge and resources in order to move forward as quickly as possible."

Through the fraternal peoples' joint efforts remarkable successes have been achieved in strengthening the economic and defense might of the socialist community, which is today the world's most dynamic economic force. Steady, high rates of economic development are characteristic of the socialist countries. In the last 7 years industrial production in CEMA countries has increased 65 percent, while in the "Common Market" countries it increased 17 percent. In the last decade the national income of CEMA countries has doubled, and since 1948 it has increased approximately ten-fold.

An important step in further strengthening the socialist community and deepening all-round cooperation among the fraternal parties, countries and peoples in building socialism and communism are the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meetings with leaders of several fraternal parties and states in the Crimea. The agreements reached at these meetings will help the successful implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs in various spheres of industry and agriculture for the period through 1990.

The socialist community countries' fraternal friendship and cooperation have moved outside our planet into outer space. The many years' work by scientists from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries studying and exploring space have now been supplemented by joint space flights.

In all its deeds and thoughts socialism is looking forward. But in order to build the future, peace is necessary. The socialist community, true to October ideas, wages a constant, indefatigable struggle for peace. Its successes are obvious. The fact that the European peoples have been living in conditions of peace now for more than three decades is greatly to the merit of community countries and the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact states. The socialist states' combat alliance not only insures their security but has become an important factor in restraining the imperialists' aggressive aspirations.

Thanks above all to the fraternal countries' efforts, the cold war has given way to the relaxation of international tension. However, the atmosphere remains complex and is characterized by frequent "frosts." The reason for the exacerbation of the situation is the unwillingness of diehard imperialist circles to assess soberly the balance of forces that has arisen in the world and their completely unrealistic calculations, endangering peace, of obtaining military superiority over the socialist countries and imposing their will on them. In an attempt to acquire a somewhat longer, sharper sword and to revert to the "from a position of strength," policy NATO strategists have proclaimed a course toward a new arms race spiral. The United States has adopted a record military budget for 1979 and announced its decision to commence production of "basic components" for neutron weapons. U.S. attempts to interfere in socialist states' internal affairs have been stepped up.

Acting as one with the most shameless imperialists as zealous opponents of detente, peace and socialism are the Peking rulers, who are pursuing hegemonist and expansionist goals. Mao's heirs call for the arms race to be stepped up and for a "unified front for struggle" against the USSR to be created jointly with NATO countries. They are trying to split the socialist community, are expanding armed provocations against Socialist Vietnam and are making territorial claims against neighboring countries. The actions of the present Chinese leaders constitute a serious danger to the cause of peace and socialism.

The fraternal parties and states respond to the intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices through increased vigilance and the readiness to rebuff any aggressor, and by strengthening unity. The CPSU Central Committee proclaims in its slogans:

"Long live the unity and cohesion of the communist parties and peoples of the socialist community countries!"

The socialist countries, firmly defending their sovereign rights, do not yield to provocations from detente opponents and are continuing the struggle to consolidate peace. The conclusion was drawn during the Crimea meetings on the need for further active efforts by socialist states and for collaboration among them in the interests of strengthening and deepening detente as the leading trend in international life.

The great socialist community marches in the vanguard of world progress and of the people's struggle for peace and freedom and has an increasing influence on the future of all mankind. No force can prevent it from securing new successes. The servicemen of the fraternal armies, by improving their combat and political training and strengthening and developing combat cooperation, are reliably guarding the great gains of socialism and the immortal October cause.

BAGRAMOV CONFIRMS INTERNATIONALISM OVER BOURGEOIS NATIONALISM

LD020801Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 44, 27 Oct 78 pp 4-6 LD

[Prof E. Bagramov article: "Proletarian Internationalism: The Idea and the Practice"]

[Text] The acute ideological struggle between proletarian internationalism and bourgeois nationalism began back in the middle of last century when Marx and Engels advanced the slogan of "Workers of the world, unite!" and the proposition that a people oppressed by other peoples cannot be free. In a world divided on class lines and regularly thrown into bloody wars, in a world where great masses suffered from exploitation and colonial oppression, the slogans of Marx and Engels became both a powerful ideological weapon for those fighting for social and national liberation and a target for the bourgeoisie's embittered attacks.

This ideological antagonism flared up particularly forcefully after the Great October Revolution victory and in the years of terrible ordeal for all mankind when two opposed systems of attitudes--the brutal Hitlerite chauvinists and anticommunists and the Soviet people's internationalism and socialist patriotism--became locked in mortal skirmish not only on the battlefield but also ideologically.

The historic victory of the socialist and democratic forces in World War II, and the firm establishment of the principle of the peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems led to an appreciable improvement of international relations and dealt a telling blow against the positions of frantic racism, chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism. However, the struggle between proletarian internationalism and bourgeois nationalism is even now not waning but is merely assuming new traits and distinctive features.

One of these distinctive features is OVER A LARGE PART OF THE WORLD A SOCIETY OF REAL SOCIALISM HAS NOW BECOME FIRMLY ESTABLISHED--A SOCIETY IN WHICH NATIONAL RELATIONS OF A NEW TYPE, BASED ON FRIENDSHIP, BROTHERHOOD, AND PEOPLES' SOVEREIGNTY, MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT HAVE BEEN CREATED AND ARE DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY.

The socialist building in the Soviet Union and emergence of the world socialist system have led to unprecedented flourishing of nations, including those which in the past were lagging behind in their development. The new system has created a firm basis for the correct balance of national and international interests and has strengthened and elevated the national dignity of representatives of all races and nationalities. Feeling themselves to be full and equal members of a single family, socialist nations are naturally seeking close rapprochement among themselves. This is helping them to scale greater and greater heights in economic, political and cultural development. The process of rapprochement of socialist countries is the main direction of mankind's progress toward the society which V.I. Lenin used to call a united world cooperative.

Another important distinctive feature is THE INTENSIFICATION OF THE PROCESS OF THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SOCIAL LIFE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. This process is developing at a particularly rapid rate under socialism. The formation of the Soviet people--a new historic community of people--and the rapprochement of the socialist countries' peoples, which is now increasingly manifesting itself as a natural law-governed pattern, constitute vivid evidence of internationalism's vital strength and magnetism.

But in the capitalist camp we can see complex and contradictory integration processes that are manifesting themselves most clearly in the cosmopolitanization of capital accumulation and in the strengthening role of international monopolies. All this is leading to the exacerbation of national relations both within the general framework of the capitalist system and also in individual elements of this system. Is this not evidenced by outbursts of acute manifestations of national sentiments in those countries which were previously considered to be perfectly "tranquil" and where previously, problems of this kind had apparently not emerged? In such countries as, say, Canada, where the French Canadians' movement for self-determination has sharply intensified, or Belgium where in recent years the temperature of relations between the Flemings and the Walloons--the two main national groups--has risen very sharply.

The ideological struggle between proletarian internationalism and bourgeois nationalism is taking place against the background of THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS AND IMPERIALIST ATTEMPTS TO RESTORE ITS DOMINANCE OR AT LEAST ITS INFLUENCE, IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, IN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BROKEN THE CHAINS OF COLONIAL OPPRESSION. Naturally the peoples of these states are displaying a heightened interest in the process of nation-building and are seeking paths of independent development.

At the same time the liberated countries' development is being influenced by the burden of the historical past, by former ethnic and tribal disputes and also by the perfidious "divide and rule" policy which is still part of the imperialists' and neocolonialists' arsenal. They are reactivating in every way legends about racial and national enmity as the inevitable concomitant of human society, about pariah peoples and master peoples who are allegedly called upon by providence itself to rule the world's destiny.

Of course, while rejecting these crude imperialist doctrines, fighters for social progress and national liberation, by no means all at once, but only gradually, take up internationalist positions. Prejudices caused by national isolation and mistrust, propagated for centuries by capitalism, frequently persist in their consciousness for quite a while.

Books by bourgeois political specialists or bourgeois sociologists rarely fail to mention the "almighty power of nationalism" and the fact that the virus of nationalism is apparently intractable knowing no social or geographical boundaries, but spreads throughout the world. In the crooked mirror of bourgeois propaganda the growth of the role of the national factor appears as the absolute intensification of nationalism.

The attitude of bourgeois ideologists and politicians toward the nation and nationalism is characterized by scandalous lack of principle and unscrupulousness. The monopoly bourgeoisie has long since transformed the concepts of "nation", "patriotism", and "national sovereignty" into small change. It is clear to any unprejudiced person that nationalism is held dear by the bourgeoisie only insofar as it accords with its class interests. Nationalism is inveighed against, anathematized, and reviled as one of the most dangerous superstitions of the "Middle Ages" as soon as it becomes any kind of obstacle to the United States' desire to strengthen "Western" or "Atlantic" solidarity under its own aegis. Attempts are made to tame it and use it for neocolonialist purposes in the developing countries. It is eulogized and lauded to the skies as soon as there is a question of even the slightest nationalist manifestations in the socialist world.

At present bourgeois ideologists regard nationalism as the main stake in their struggle against socialism. And this is no accident. The calculation rests on the idea that, gambling on the vitality of national prejudices, they will be able to join in battle against proletarian internationalist ideas and split the ranks of the fighters for socialism and people's freedom and independence.

These factors also motivate bourgeois scientists to criticize Marxist-Leninist teaching on the nationalities question. Thus T. Rakowska-Harmstone asserts in SURVEY: "So are as practice shows, despite Karl Marx' original assertions, the provision that class loyalty surpasses all other forms of loyalty has turned out to be a myth in the post-industrial era.... Nationalism, which is in an upsurge, is the most powerful and destructive force of the 20th century." With similar reasonings, the American journal WORLD POLITICS rejects the Marxist-Leninist thesis that national conflicts are ultimately rooted in class antagonisms and disappear with the disappearance of capitalism.

Bourgeois students of politics assert that Marx, Engels and Lenin, in setting their hopes on the class factor, underestimated the national factor. They try to present matters as if the classics of Marxism-Leninism identified the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the new system with the automatic resolution of national conflicts and nationalities problems in general. Having simplified as far as possible, or more accurately, vulgarized Marxism, bourgeois ideologists then try to counterpose their own interpretation of national relations to its caricatured form.

From the viewpoint of bourgeois sociology the class position and defense of the interests of the proletariat and all working masses contradict national interests. Either you proclaim yourselves a national force, the opponents of socialism say to communists, and then rise above class interests, or you remain in "narrow class" positions and then you cannot claim to express the nation's interests.

After this, the bourgeoisie apologists counterpose and declare mutually exclusive the very concepts of "national" and "international" and they substitute for the Marxist provision on class struggle as the driving force of social progress, the thesis that the struggle between nations and national contradictions constitute such a force. As a result it transpires that national relations are a self-contained process, not subject to any natural laws. That means that the Negroes' struggle for their rights in the United States and the savage outrages of the racists and the Ku Klux Klan are all equivalent events, some kind of abstract racial conflict between man's blind, innate tendencies. Following this logic, bourgeois ideologists everywhere seek the causes of conflicts which arise in certain inscrutable, irrational national feelings.

If you allow your self to yield to the bourgeois ideologists' hysterics, the prospects for mankind's development are at once painted in dark colors. Some 2,000 nations, nationalities and ethnic groups are identified in the world today, most of which are still going through their period of formation. Add to this the complex picture of the racial division of mankind. It is simply impossible to make sense of the extraordinarily variegated ethnic map of the world by looking at it through the dark glasses of preachers of national antagonism. To do this it is necessary to reveal the underlying processes which in the last analysis determine both the destiny of nations and the nature of international relations.

The key to this analysis is provided only by scientifically based Marxist-Leninist theory, one of whose strong points is the provision that class, socioeconomic factors underlie every really serious and profound political event or conflict. While focusing research on the working class's struggle against the exploiting forces, at the same time scientific communism has devoted great attention to analyzing every possible form and variety of social oppression, including national, colonial, agrarian and so forth. Marxists do not regard these phenomena in isolation. The elimination of all kinds of oppression, including national oppression, they assert, is inextricably linked with resolving the proletariat's revolutionary social tasks.

"In comparison with the 'workers' question," V.K. Lenin wrote, "the secondary significance of the nationalities question is beyond doubt for Marx. But this theory is as far from ignoring national movements as the sky is from the ground." Consequently it is a question of the subordinate position of the nationalities question in relation to general social and class tasks. But this subordination, of course, has nothing to do with belittling, still less ignoring, national problems and national peculiarities.

The conception and development of real socialism revealed quite clearly an important law of practical implementation of internationalism: A narrow national approach to social problems and artificial confinement within a national framework are alien to it. At the same time it is equally unable to accept separation from national soil. The class approach lies not in forgetting national tasks, which leads to national nihilism, but in examining these tasks through the prism of the working people's common international interests.

The attention of both our friends and our opponents is today fixed on those countries' development which form the world socialist community. Whereas the entire world's working masses and progressive forces see socialist countries' successes as evidence of internationalism's life-giving force, the anticommunist ideologists, on the contrary cherish hopes that further progress by each socialist country will give impetus to centrifugal tendencies and will help to strengthen separatist, nationalist tendencies. Wishing to accelerate this "objective"--as they assert--process, bourgeois ideologists are trying to introduce a kind of propagandist catalyst, indicating by any means that socialist internationalism is nothing but subordination to a "foreign power."

Thus American Professor (D. Morenshildt) in the article "Supranationalism: Western and Soviet" states in a scholarly way: "Seen dialectically, it (proletarian internationalism--E.B.) means that all national interests are subordinated to proletarian class solidarity, and it is implied that the role of expressing the international proletariat's class interests belong to the Soviet state." This thesis is associated with assertions that even the concept of "socialist internationalism" has no right to exist, that it is allegedly only a "Moscow invention."

The anticommunist ideologists' attacks on the principle of socialist internationalism have far-reaching aims. Socialism is increasingly asserting itself as the force determining the nature of the present era and under present conditions the socialist countries' international solidarity among themselves and with national liberation movements and the workers movement in the capitalist countries has become the most effective and efficient weapon in the struggle for social progress throughout the world. To neutralize this weapon is what the monopoly bourgeoisie and its apologists are seeking.

Socialist internationalism is the logical continuation and development of proletarian internationalism, one of the forms of the working people's international solidarity, which is manifested in the socialist countries' mutual relations. The norms and principles of socialist internationalism are the norms and principles of this same proletarian internationalism, but promoted to the level of interstate relations. The social basis of socialist internationalism is thus made up not only of working class detachments but also of the peoples of the sovereign socialist states joined by their common interests.

The socialist countries are building a new society under varying conditions. The socialist movement reflects the unique historical destinies of a people, their social structure and their cultural traditions.

All this understandably attests to the impossibility of "unifying" the forms and methods of building socialism. At the same time the study of each country's experience is of tremendous interest and importance. As far as the Soviet people are concerned, they attentively study the multifaceted experience of peoples building socialism. The experience our country accumulated during the building of the developed socialist society helps the fraternal countries' communist parties and peoples resolve problems which arise between them.

The joint experience of building socialism and communism accumulated by the fraternal countries makes it possible to formulate a number of important natural laws of building the new society. These natural laws are of a universal nature and retain all their significance irrespective of national features.

Touching on the question of the dialectic combination of the national and the international factors under the conditions of socialism, Zoltan Komocsin, the well-known figure of the Hungarian and international workers movement, said: "In our international policy, whose aim is consolidating the unity and enhancing the might of the world socialist system, we always proceed from the principle that it is only what is good for our friends and allies, what strengthens both ourselves and the entire socialist community, that is good for us. If our specific interests sometimes come into conflict with common interests, we subordinate our interests to the common interests for we are convinced that only such a decision can be productive in the long term."

The unification of the CEMA and Warsaw Pact countries into close economic and political alliance enables them to make increasing use of international labor cooperation in their common interests, and to act in a coordinated manner in the international arena in the interests of peace and international security. The benefit of such cooperation is borne out by the fact that in the CEMA countries the overall industrial production level per capita is 3.6 times higher than the average world level.

The fraternal countries' successes in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration promote the further growth of the socialist community's influence on world development and the consolidation of the positions of all present-day revolutionary forces.

All this attests that socialist internationalism is linked with proletarian internationalism by the same indissoluble ties as the two other revolutionary forces of the present day--the workers and national liberation movement. To speak today of proletarian internationalism, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties, means to speak of "the solidarity of the working class and communists of all countries in the struggle for common aims and of their solidarity with the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress.

Of course, the practical implementation of the principles of international solidarity is a living and complex process. It is understandable that on specific questions of the struggle for socialism and democracy differences arise between particular parties. In some cases these differences are removed in the course of the workers movement itself, in others thoughtful analysis and comradely discussions and a patient search for the only correct solution are necessary.

But in any event the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties are not inclined to dramatize these differences since they do not affect the fundamental problems of the international struggle for socialism. As for bourgeois ideologists, with a view to shattering the solidarity of the revolutionary forces they are concerned about just one thing--to counterpose the CPSU's line to the positions of the other fraternal parties at any price. But this tactic is meeting with an increasing rebuff among the fraternal parties.

"People are demanding that we reject Leninism 'from A to Z' and break off our relations with the CPSU," E. Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, said recently at a mass meeting in Genoa. "But they do not even stop at that. Having rejected Lenin we must also reject Marx; from the break with the CPSU we must advance to the point of admitting that the October Revolution was a mistake. And then, according to their logic, the communists must state that our entire history was a series of errors and that many generations of communists fought in vain.

"What are the organizers of this offensive seeking? They are hoping to force us to make fundamental concessions, to cease to be a class-based, internationalist, revolutionary party, or to oblige us to shut ourselves up within sectarianism and dogmatism. But disappointment awaits them all, whatever guise they may adopt. Their maneuvers will lead to a result opposite to what they intended."

Internationalism has exerted and continues to exert a powerful influence on the lives and deeds of hundreds of millions of people. This is a sign of the times. This is a guarantee that the last quarter of the 20th century will bring convincing new confirmation of the triumph of the ideas of the international fraternity of the working people over the ideas of chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism.

UN DEBATES ISRAEL'S 'AGGRESSIVE POLICY' TOWARD PALESTINE

LD011808Y Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, November 1, TASS--A range of questions connected with the situation of the Palestinian refugees is being discussed in the special Political Committee in the United Nations General Assembly under the signboard of condemnation of Israel's aggressive policy. The entire discussion shows clearly the firm conviction of the world community that this acute political problem must be solved immediately in a comprehensive way.

It is now time for the United Nations to settle effectively at last the Palestinian issue which is the key of the Middle East settlement and thus to contribute to the establishment of peace and stability in the region, said Lebanon's representative Khalil Itani.

Iraq's representative said it is intolerable that the three million Palestinian Arab people is still deprived of the national homeland. He demanded an immediate end to the illegal occupation by Israel of Arab lands and restoration of the flouted rights of the Palestinians.

Growing alarm has sounded forth in the speeches by representatives of the GDR, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria and a number of other states in connection with the attempts which have been made to substitute a basic solution of the Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question, by separate deals behind the backs of the Arab peoples and against the interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

ORLOV CONDEMNS OPPOSITION TO UNESCO DRAFT DECLARATION

LD011406Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

["To Serve the Aims of Peace and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

A draft declaration on the main principles of utilizing the mass media in strengthening peace and international understanding, in the struggle against the propaganda of war, racism and apartheid is among the pressing issues that are being discussed these days in Paris by the participants in the 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference. Although the draft deals with moral obligations, that are absolutely natural to any state that has signed the United Nations and UNESCO charters, there are circles, however strange it may appear at first glance, that fiercely oppose these principles. Representatives of some media outlets in the West shamelessly declare for all to hear their readiness to struggle against the very idea of adopting such a declaration.

It shall be recalled that the initiative of drawing up the draft declaration came from socialist states and that experts from many countries took part in the practical work to draft it. An idea about the nature of the collectively drafted new international document is conveyed by its first article which says: The strengthening of peace and international understanding and the struggle against the propaganda of war, racism and apartheid requires a free, mutual and balanced distribution of precise, full and objective information.... With this aim it is proposed to respect the rights and dignity of all nations and individuals, to avoid any justification of war, violence, apartheid and other forms of hatred, as well as national, racial or religious discrimination, colonialism and neocolonialism, and to censure their propaganda.

But precisely these lofty principles cause, to put it mildly, the dissatisfaction of some representatives of the monopolised mass media. Reflecting their viewpoint, the New York TIMES, for instance, contended on October 31 that an extremely dangerous declaration had been tabled at the UNESCO conference. Not the words "extremely dangerous". Indeed, what can be more frightening and dangerous than a call to struggle against the propaganda of war, racism and apartheid?!

Abstracting itself from reality, the very same paper tries to convince the unversed reader that the point at issue is allegedly to sanction government control over the press, radio and television. The paper totally ignores here precisely the provision in the draft declaration about the need of a free, mutual, and balanced distribution of precise, full and objective information, and actually takes under its protection the right of the mass media to advocate war, racism and apartheid without restraint.

All this is being done, naturally, under the shingle of defending "freedom of the press and information". This shingle appears to the owners of the West's monopolised press to be the most convenient means of camouflaging the "information imperialism" that is being widely used against countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The same pretext is being used to cover up militaristic propaganda and "psychological war" against socialist countries and developing states.

The oversensitive reaction of certain circles in the West gives out their apprehensions that the proposed process of the certain regulation of information activities may impede those who continue to gain some selfish benefits from the fanning up of hatred and strife between peoples, from the whipping up of tension. This only confirms the pressing need to place the powerful potential of the present day mass media at the service of the cause of peace, mutual understanding and friendship between nations. The adoption of the declaration, that is now being studied in Paris, will facilitate the attainment of this aim that is important to all (without exception) countries and peoples.

SWAPO OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON WORLD SOLIDARITY WEEK

LD011518Y Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, November 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladislav Orlov reports:

The international week of solidarity with the Namibian people is a vivid demonstration of support the entire progressive mankind gives in our just struggle for freedom and independence, against the illegal occupation of our country by the racist South Africa, A. Katamila, the deputy national chairman of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) told the TASS correspondent.

Without this support, particularly from socialist countries, we would be unable to score such successes in the struggle against the Pretoria racist regime, specifically successes in combat operations. We say with deep satisfaction that socialist countries are our friends. The Namibian people sincerely thank the socialist community for this invaluable assistance.

Faced with the growth of the influence of SWAPO in broad masses, the West jointly with the Republic of South Africa is doing everything to delay and then to frustrate the granting of independence to Namibia envisaged by well-known United Nations resolutions.

We are prepared to carry out free elections under the observation of the United Nations, Katamila stressed. But we reject resolutely the attempts to form a compromise with the racists and to legalise occupation of our country. If imperialism and the South African racists continue playing a dirty game around Namibia to deprive our people of the fruit of the struggle for independence, we shall have no other way out but to step up the efforts in the struggle to become masters of our own destiny, the SWAPO representative said.

PEACE PRIZE NOT IN 'BALANCE' WITH AGGRESSION, CAPITULATION

LD011501Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[M. Podlidyuchnikov "Rejoinder" headlined: "The Prizewinners"]

[Text] It is reported in Oslo that the Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to Egyptian President A. as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin. This decision by the Norwegian Nobel committee, taken evidently not without a "recommendation" from overseas, has somewhat embarrassed even political admirers of these "prize winners" in the West. Thus, London's THE TIMES writes cautiously in an editorial that a Nobel Peace Prize should be awarded only when it crowns outstanding achievements, but it becomes meaningless when this is done for considerations of diplomatic balance.

In this case there is indeed, a "balance" or sorts. Begin symbolizes the Israeli policy of aggression, a policy of seizure of foreign lands and of brutal terror in the occupied territories. As-Sadat is a capitulator who has ignored the interests of the Arab peoples. So there is a balance between aggression and capitulation, with which peace has nothing in common.

It is not without reason that the Palestine Liberation Organisation says that the award of this year's peace prize to As-Sadat and Begin is an insult of the prize.

The Egyptian-Israeli agreement does not promote in any way the cause of peace in the Middle East, and this cannot be camouflaged by any peace prize.

MESSAGES ON UPCOMING CONGRESS OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

LD011604Y Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--Chairman of the Social-Democratic Party, Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa who is chairman of the working group of the Socialist International on disarmament sent Leonid Brezhnev a message saying that the Socialist International, opposed to the arms race had created a working group on disarmament and that this problem would be one of the basic items on the agenda of the congress of the Socialist International in Vancouver (Canada) November 3-5 of this year.

The working group, stressed its chairman, would highly appreciate an opportunity to inform the Soviet leadership on its activity and to hear their opinion regarding the basic problems of disarmament. In this connection, he expressed a request for such an exchange of opinions to take place if possible in the first half of 1979.

In his response statement to Kalevi Sorsa, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the news of the creation of the working group was accepted with interest since this appears to testify to the growing attention on the part of the international social-democratic movement to one of the most burning problems of modern times affecting the vital interests of all the people on earth.

We express confidence, says the response statement, that the public forces and, first and foremost, the parties which are active in the working movement, the mass organizations affiliated to these parties, their representatives in parliaments, governments and other organs of legislative and executive power will make a substantial contribution to the actions aimed at putting an end to the arms race and achieving disarmament.

For its part, the Soviet Union together with all the peace forces will step up its efforts aimed at deepening the process of detente, reduction and cessation of the arms race, elimination of the threat of the thermonuclear war, a universal and complete disarmament in the interests of peace in the world.

Relying on this principled position, Leonid Brezhnev confirmed the previously made proposals to develop the dialogue and cooperation with the socialist international and its constituent parties on the problems of struggle for detente, disarmament and peace, expressing readiness of the Soviet side to hold, at the date proposed by Kalevi Sorsa, in Moscow a meeting with representatives of the working group of the socialist international on disarmament.

FRENCH, FINNISH HOUSES TO PUBLISH BREZHNEV'S WORKS

LD311448Y Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--The books "Little Land" ["Malaya Zemlya"] and "Rebirth" by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev will be put out by the French publishing house Pigmalion and the Finnish--Otava, a TASS correspondent has been told at the Soviet copyright agency. A contract for the publication of Leonid Brezhnev's books by these large publishing firms was signed with the Soviet copyright agency at the international book fair, which was held in the West German city of Frankfurt-on-Main.

Leonid Brezhnev's "Little Land"--about the Second World War and "Rebirth"--on the post-war rehabilitation of the Ukraine, one of the 15 Soviet union republics, increasingly attract Western publishers.

A contract for the publication of these books in the English language has earlier been concluded by Robert Maxwell, president of the large Anglo-American Pergamon Press. He said that the books would be put out in December this year. The same firm will put out in November the book "Peace--Is an Inestimable Asset of the Peoples", which incorporates speeches and articles by Leonid Brezhnev, devoted to foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Books of Leonid Brezhnev's reminiscences have become a major event in the socio-political life of the Soviet people, of the whole of the progressive mankind. More than 1,200,000 copies of these works, published in the USSR, have been sent to foreign customers. Particularly large orders came from socialist countries and also from the United States, India, France, Latin American countries.

According to UNESCO, more than 80 translations of Leonid Brezhnev's books into foreign languages are made in the world every year.

U.S. RECORD REVEALS NO 'MORAL RIGHT' TO CHAMPION LIBERTIES

LD011153Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by V. Kartashkin, senior scientific assistant of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the State and Law: "What Are They Defending?"]

[Text] To this day the United States has failed to ratify many very important international agreements on human rights. This striking fact totally refutes the U.S. administration's allegations that it is concerned for the defense of civil rights and freedoms.

Speaking at the United Nations soon after taking office, U.S. President J. Carter was obliged to admit that the U.S. people's demands for the observance of basic human rights and freedoms "are not always implemented in the United States." But, he stressed, "we are fully determined to correct our shortcomings rapidly and openly." In particular, the President stated that he would seek congressional approval of the major international agreements on human rights that the United States had so far failed to ratify. Over 18 months have elapsed since then, but matters have still not changed with respect to ratification.

The facts proclaim that many Western countries have ratified only a few international agreements on human rights. "The United States," former U.S. Chief Justice E. Warren noted, "is on the long and sorry list of these states." He also noted that "fortunately(!) we are not among the 14 states that have failed to ratify a single document." E. Warren himself called this situation shameful.

In fact, the United States is not a signatory to treaties like the 1948 international convention on the prevention and punishment of genocide, the 1965 international convention on the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination, the 1966 international pact on economic, social and cultural rights, the 1966 international pact on civil and political rights, the 1968 convention on the nonapplication of a statute of limitations on war crimes and crimes against humanity, the 1973 international convention on halting and punishing the crime of apartheid and many other agreements. IN ALL THE UNITED STATES HAS FAILED TO RATIFY 30 OF THE 40 INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS NOW IN OPERATION!

What can explain all this? In 1950 a California court recognized the illegality of the state's discriminatory legislation, quoting Article 55 of the UN Charter, which commits states to promote "universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without regard to race, sex, language or religion." This decision by a local court alarmed U.S. legislators.

The point is that, according to international law, when national laws differ from states' international commitments, the former should be changed to accord with the latter. But Ohio Senator W. Bricker once warned the Senate: If the clauses of the UN Charter are applied by U.S. courts, "thousands of federal and state laws will automatically become invalid." That, it transpires, is the point!

Relying on the support of 58 senators, in 1952 W. Bricker proposed an amendment to the U.S. Constitution providing that no international treaty on human rights concluded by the United States would have priority over the country's internal legislation unless Congress were to decide otherwise. Secretary of State J. F. Dulles went even further. [paragraph continues]

On behalf of President Eisenhower's administration, he stated in the Senate that the United States would not accede to a single international agreement on human rights imposing legal commitments on the U.S. with respect to its own citizens and aimed at promoting internal social changes.

The United States confirmed this position officially at the United Nations. Little has changed in the past 25 years. In 1976 the United States merely acceded formally to the 1952 convention on political rights for women. Formally, because the U.S. Senate has still not adopted the constitutional amendment providing equal rights for men and women.

The CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE occupies a special place among international documents. Genocide is defined in the convention as "acts committed with the intention of destroying, completely or partially, any national, ethnic, racial or religious group." It has been applied widely in the practice of colonial powers and fascist regimes. Tens of millions of people killed, taken into slavery and doomed to extinction--that was the outcome of the policy of genocide pursued by Hitler's Germany. That is why, soon after the victory over fascism, the United Nations adopted the convention outlawing genocide.

During the discussion of this convention in Congress, many legislators noted that its clauses would contradict a widespread U.S. practice--terror against the country's black and Indian population. Under then President H. Truman the convention was not ratified. Under other presidents all attempts to achieve ratification also ended in failure. Opponents of ratification feared that this document would give the world public additional opportunities for accusing the United States of genocide for the U.S. military's crimes in Indochina. At the end of 1977 Congress again refused to approve the convention.

The United States obstinately refuses also to ratify THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE LIQUIDATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION although it has been approved by most countries. Here too the whole point lies in the blatant discrepancy between the content of the document and the practice of U.S. life.

In fact, Article 2 of this document commits the states to take steps to ban racial discrimination and insure its liquidation so that all state organs and institutions operate in accordance with this commitment. The convention makes compulsory punishment for any dissemination of ideas based on racial supremacy or hatred. It insures equal rights for every person in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political spheres.

As is well known, the United States cannot insure implementation of all these provisions. A policy of overt racism and racial persecution flourishes in the leading power of the capitalist world, the authorities of which boast of their alleged "achievements" in civil liberties. This policy affects many millions of people.

That is why, speaking at the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law in April 1970, Rita Hauser, former U.S. representative on the UN Commission on Human Rights, stated frankly that the United States did not intend to accede to the international convention on the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination.

The U.S. refusal to accede to the INTERNATIONAL PACTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, which enshrined in treaty terms the states' determination to observe fundamental human rights and freedoms, arouses universal condemnation. [paragraph continues]

During the development of these international documents at the United Nations, the U.S. representatives insisted that these pacts enshrine only civil and political rights. Why? "The United States," the eminent U.S. statesman James Greene stressed, "will find it hard to adopt a treaty containing economic, social and cultural rights since they exceed the rights contained in the U.S. Constitution." But this only emphasizes the shortcomings of its Constitution in the human rights sphere!

The progressive U.S. public hoped that when the new administration came to power, it would finally get matters moving again since its leaders had spoken such fine words about "the need to defend human rights." But this was all limited to a few pompous gestures, and in particular, the grand ceremony at which international human rights covenants were signed. We have just said that the United States is stubbornly refusing to become a party to these covenants. There is no contradiction here with the report about their signing.

The signing of international agreements still does not place any obligations on states. For an international treaty to become binding it must be ratified, that is, it must be confirmed by the supreme legislative body. The United States has, for instance, signed the convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide and the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, which we have also mentioned, but so what? Decades have elapsed, but the United States has not become a party to these agreements; this means that it does not have any obligations under these agreements. Doesn't the same fate await the covenants on human rights?!

The U.S. authorities are seeking to make up for the absence of a positive human rights program within the country by means of a noisy, clamorous propaganda campaign directed against other countries. This campaign, as Prof. (T. Burgental), chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the U.S. Commission on UNESCO Affairs, admits, is motivated by cold war considerations.

This hypocritical position is generating criticism and misgivings in the United States itself. Farsighted U.S. politicians admit that such a policy can lead to international isolation and that the stubborn refusal to ratify international agreements on human rights will undermine the country's prestige even further. Until the United States accedes to these treaties, Prof (T. Burgental) observes, it "will be unable to pursue a really effective policy in the human rights field...." A perfectly correct observation!

Analysis of the U.S. authorities' refusal to ratify many very important international agreements and covenants on human rights provides grounds for asserting that Washington has no moral right to set itself up as a champion of humanism and civil liberties. Clamorous words change nothing here. Specific deeds are required.

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX SEES THREAT IN SALT

LD311426Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[G. Vasilyev: "The Nuclear Umbrella and the Sword of Damocles"]

[Text] Washington, 31 October--It has long been noted that prospects for success in limiting the arms race only have to emerge for the military-industrial complex to open fire to forestall the yet unborn agreement. [paragraph continues]

Usually this is presented as another "discovery" revealing the "military weaknesses of the West" or a "new threatening arms buildup in the Soviet Union," and something of this kind is taking place now.

Recently, Soviet-U.S. talks on a strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT) took place in Moscow. Noting the usefulness and constructiveness of these talks, both sides declared their resolve to bring this important matter to a successful conclusion and insure that the treaty is signed quickly. People of good will throughout the world, including the United States, hope that these intentions will become a reality and that a realistic trend, enabling the yet unsolved issues hindering the signing of the treaty to be settled quickly and justly, will gain the upper hand in Washington. All people who have an interest in firm and stable peace built on the equal security of all sides feel this. A differing opinion is held by the "hawks"--supporters of a policy "from a position of strength," which had seemingly already become null and void.

Thus the CBS television company showed the latest news. On the screen appeared tanks going into battle, missiles soaring into the sky and swarms of helicopters releasing landing parties. They were showing what appeared to be the latest NATO military maneuvers. But in voice ringing with alarm, correspondent Tom Fenton, spoke of the "menacing buildup in the Soviet military machine," which "casts doubt on the West's defensive foundations."

Then came a direct link between the latest shock to television viewers' nerves and the SALT talks. "NATO military circles," the correspondent announced, "are concerned that a SALT accord will make the U.S. nuclear umbrella covering West Europe less effective."

On the screen appeared U.S. General Haig, supreme allied commander, Europe. In the event of a SALT accord being successfully concluded, he proposed that a start be made on rapidly building up the numbers and strength of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed on the European Continent or, as he put it, to "switch the arms race to Europe."

People are tired of living under the shadow of a nuclear cloud and are demanding peace and disarmament. But General Haig is concerned at something different--where to switch the arms race if the SALT agreement is concluded!

Was the television broadcast perhaps a solitary phenomenon--the fruit of efforts by local enemies of detente entrenched at CBS? Unfortunately this is not so. I have in front of me the latest issue of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. The cover is bristling with the muzzles of tank guns. Capital letters spell out the words: "New Alarm at the Soviet Threat." A simpleton believing the pro-Pentagon journal would decide that we are on the brink of war. Well, there is evidence for that inside the glossy journal, which prints a map of the world with arrows on various parts of it indicating "directions of a possible strike by the Russians."

These insane fabrications are reinforced by a prestigious military name. Even Gen D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, did not balk at joining those whipping up military hysteria. True, he expressed himself with more restraint than the "hawks" on the journal's editorial board, but nevertheless he developed the favorite Pentagon theme that the United States is "falling behind" in military competition. Therefore "it is necessary to increase the military budget regardless of the SALT talks."

"General Jones is not just some irresponsible retired 'ultra'. He holds an office of no small importance in the military wing of the U.S. Government. How then, is one to understand his appeals for a build-up of the arms race while the top levels of the U.S. Administration are constantly declaring their adherence to the cause of peace and rescuing mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe? One is even more bewildered to learn from U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT that a National Security Council "research project" in which S. Huntington, a man of well-known anti-Soviet views who only recently was a consultant in the council, played a leading role, served as a "theoretical basis for the present chorus of howling about the 'Red threat'."

It looks as though some people at certain levels of the U.S. Administration itself, are trying to poison the international atmosphere. This cannot fail to make it more difficult to reach mutually acceptable agreements on curbing the arms race.

Life under a "nuclear umbrella" is quite an uncomfortable existence. After all, this kind of cover in the event of a thermonuclear explosion is even less of a remedy than an ordinary umbrella during a storm. If one is to use graphic comparisons, the sword of Damocles rather than an umbrella hangs over the peoples as far as the stockpiling of mass destruction weapons is concerned. As disarmament affairs specialist H. Scoville rightly noted in the Washington POST, the more that billions of dollars are wasted on new arms programs, the less the United States and the entire world are guaranteed to be safe from nuclear catastrophe. The flawed logic of those in the United States who are pinning their hopes on an acceleration of the senseless race and a start to the production of new weapons systems is described by Scoville as "schizoid." He calls on Americans who have a sober appraisal of the world situation and historical experience to seek to consolidate security by mutually acceptable agreements on limiting the arms race.

COAST GUARD COMMANDER THANKS SEAMEN FOR RESCUING PILOTS

LD012048Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 1, TASS--The U.S. Coastal Guards, responsible for rescue operations on the sea, have expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet seamen for having given timely assistance to the American pilots, who made an emergency splash-down in the Pacific. A telegram, signed by Commander of the Alaska Coastal Guards area Rear-Admiral Robert Duin says that prompt actions to rescue 10 American pilots and to give them assistance, undertaken on October 27 this year by the captain and the crew of the fishing trawler "Mys Senyavina" (Senyavin Cape) are in accordance with the best traditions of navigation, having demonstrated insistence, persistence and high professionalism, they saved the lives of the pilots whose plane made an emergency splash-down in the Pacific Ocean. The commander himself and the personnel of the area are grateful to the seamen of the Mys Senyavin ship for having responded without delay to the distress signal.

Downed Airmen Express Gratitude

LD011846Y Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

["Gratitude for Assistance"--TASS headline]

[Text] Khabarovsk, November 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Khanukh reports:

All ten pilots [as received] of the crew of the U.S. "Orion" plane, which made a forced splash down off Kamchatka shores, who were rescued by the fishermen of the big Soviet refrigerator trawler Senyavin Cape, feel normal, the TASS correspondent has been told by Nikolay Zubenko, deputy of the hospital head for the medical treatment section. Soviet medics have done the utmost to remedy their health, to restore their strength.

On October 31, the American pilots were taken to Khabarovsk from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy aboard an Aeroflot plane. At the airport they were met by doctors and nurses. The Americans were taken to hospital by bus. There they were examined by doctors, the necessary prescriptions were made.

Yesterday, when we met them at the airport, said therapist Galina Guseva, they looked a little tired, but today they are much more cheerful. In the afternoon, we conversed with the American pilots in the spacious hall of the hospital.

Sitting in armchairs were second pilot Lieutenant Edward Nelson Caylor, flight-mechanic Junior Officer First Class Howard Wain Moor, photographer Private David Winston Reynolds, navigator Junior Lieutenant Bruce Edward Forshay, photographer Junior Officer First Class Garry Joe Hammer, senior navigator Junior Lieutenant Matthew John Gibbons, navigator Junior Lieutenant John William Ball, flight engineer Junior Officer Second Class Edwin Earl Flow, third pilot Junior Lieutenant John Jay Wagner and electronics specialist Sergeant Master Garland Rogers Shappard.

Edward Caylor, now head of the group, dwelt on some of the circumstances of what had happened:

--When we saw that the plane's port engine was on fire and it was not possible to put it out, we had to make a choice: either to continue the flight and then there will be an explosion, or to splash down. We opted for the second.

The plane floated a few minutes, and sank.

--Waves were 7-8 metres high, the storm wind was around, Edward Caylor went on to say. Water and air temperature was 4-5 degrees centigrade, and it was raining hard. But we were waiting for help. On two small rafts. For 12 hours.

When the fishermen of the Senyavin Cape trawler reached the splash down area, only ten out of 15 members of the Orion crew were alive. Three Americans, taken aboard the ship, were without signs of life. One crew member died when the plane splashed down. Attempts to lift one of them on the raft failed.

Belkin Cape and other ships that came to the splash down place after the Senyavin Cape trawler continued the search for the missing man, but in vain.

Soviet fishermen gave us dry clothes, blankets, the Americans said. The ship's doctor gave us the necessary aid: Thanks to these people we have been saved, we are alive.

We are glad that we are alive, that we have been rescued. But deep in our hearts is the grief over the comrades who died, said Edward Caylor. We are grateful to all who, having displayed courage rescued us, who gave us assistance. The Soviet people treated us with attention and sympathy, we witnessed their desire to live in friendship with American citizens.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

U.S.-USSR STANDING CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD011948Y Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, November 1, TASS--The Standing Soviet-American Consultative Commission today ended a session here.

This commission is called upon to promote the implementation of the goals and provisions of the treaty on limiting anti-missile defence systems and the provisional agreement on some measures in the field of strategic arms limitation, signed by the USSR and the USA on May 27, 1972, and also the agreement on measures to reduce the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war, concluded by the two countries on September 30, 1971.

POLITICAL RELATIONS A CAUSE OF TACTICS TO STABILIZE DOLLAR

LD012128Y Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, Nov 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: The U.S. Government has announced a number of emergency measures to stabilise the U.S. dollar which has been steadily declining in recent weeks at the international money markets. Among others, the Federal Reserve System issued instructions to raise the interest rates on loans and credits for banks by a whole one percent. Specialists term this step unprecedented indicating that it will inevitably cause still harder credit terms.

The Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve System have announced raising the existing "ceiling" on exchange of currencies with the central banks of West Germany, Japan and Switzerland from 7,600 million to 15,000 million dollars. This will permit the United States to obtain foreign currency required for purchasing U.S. dollars in foreign money markets in order to stabilize the order.

A steady decline of the dollars, U.S. President J. Carter told newsmen today, jeopardises the economic situation both at home and abroad and also undermines the Administration's program to control inflation.

For his part, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, M. Blumenthal admitted that the situation at the international money markets has got out of control. The decline of the dollar, he said, has had an unfavourable impact on the state of U.S. economy.

In the opinion of observers, the emergency measures of the U.S. Administration to stabilise the dollar have been, among others, caused by the fact that the continuous falling of the dollar began to affect negatively the political relations of the United States with its Western partners, in the first place West Germany and Japan.

CPUSA'S GUS HALL CRITICIZES CARTER ON INFLATION MEASURES

LD020814Y Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 2, TASS--General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States Gus Hall has sharply criticised the anti-inflation programme of the President of the United States. Speaking at a meeting in Boston, he stressed that just as all the previous governmental programmes for combatting inflation, the present one is unable to offer concrete solutions of problem number one of the United States.

The Administration again intends to settle economic problems at the expense of the working people without affecting the interests of monopolies and big business, said the leader of the American communists. He pointed out that the President on purpose bases his programme on erroneous concepts that the main cause of the inflation raging in the United States is high wages and low productivity of labour.

It is proceeding from these promises that the President of the United States suggested a range of measures aimed at "belt-tightening," specifically a wage freeze and intensification of the speed-up system in the sphere of production.

The general secretary of the Communist Party of the USA holds that the main cause of inflation in the USA are the burdensome military budget that reaches 130 billion dollars and huge profits of corporations that amounted to 110 billion dollars in the current year.

In conclusion, Gus Hall stressed that the anti-inflation programme proposed by the Administration is nothing else than further encroachment of big business on the rights of the working people.

CARTER INFLATION PACKAGE HITS WORKERS, BENEFITS BUSINESS

LD011527Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "American Labor Condemns"]

[Text] New York, 27 October--The address to the nation in which President Carter put forward his new anti-inflation program (the third to date) is the subject of extensive press discussion and television commentary. It is being discussed at various levels in scores of American cities.

The numerous responses allow one to form a general picture of how representatives of different sections of American society are reacting to the "voluntary wage and price control" program put forward. As for the ordinary American, as a General Motors worker told an NBC correspondent, somehow it always works out that when the Administration interferes in the economy it is not on behalf of the working class.

American labor unanimously condemns this plan and regards it as another attack on the working people's interests, rights and living standards.

"Only the employers stand to gain from this plan," New Jersey office worker (M. Levin) told a New York POST correspondent. "It lets them hold wages down."

The New York POST was in turn forced to admit: "That reaction is typical, and all the workers and employees our correspondents approached felt that if wages are frozen prices will continue to increase."

Big business, on the other hand, is favorably disposed toward the Administration's new proposal.

Many economists point out that the White House program says nothing about reducing military expenditure, although it is common knowledge that the Pentagon's growing budget is one of the main reasons for the marked worsening of inflation in recent years. Economists see a practical way of combating inflation in reducing military expenditure and limiting the profits of the big monopolies.

PEKING CONDEMNED FOR ANTAGONIZING VIETNAM

OW011245Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 31 Oct 78 OW

[Grammatikov commentary: "Causes of the SRV-PRC Conflict"]

[Text] Over the past 3 months and more, the Chinese authorities have committed increasingly serious acts of provocation against the SRV. China's propaganda machinery has openly accused Vietnam of being aggressive and hegemonistic. This shows how the Maoist clique likes to shift the blame on others.

Moreover, the Peking authorities, calling themselves peace seekers, have pretended readiness to quickly resolve the conflict with Vietnam. In the negotiations with Vietnam, Chinese head delegate Chung Hsi-tung repeated continually that China's stand was just while rejecting all of Vietnam's constructive proposals. The Chinese delegation left Hanoi for Peking after carrying out its wicked plot of deadlocking the negotiations.

The Chinese authorities believe that now they can freely increase their pressure on the SRV. It must be pointed out that, first of all, the Maoist clique is against the founding of a unified, peaceful and independent Vietnam. It is displeased with the VCP's bold and practical plans aimed at turning Vietnam into a prosperous and powerful socialist state with a highly developed industry and agriculture. The Chinese authorities rather prefer a ravaged and weak Vietnam which will docilely obey Peking's orders.

It was not accidental that the Peking authorities and their great leader tried to prolong the Vietnam war, seeking every means to disturb the coordinated activities of the socialist countries supporting heroic Vietnam. The Maoist clique was unable to contain its anger when Vietnam achieved national reunification.

The Chinese powerholders regard Vietnam, restored after a long war full of hardships, as an obstacle to their expansionist scheme in Southeast Asia, which the Maoist clique considers its zone of influence. It should be noted that Vietnam advocates turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, freedom neutrality, stability and prosperity.

Peking was unable to remain calm when Comrade Pham Van Dong toured Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore. This successful tour proved that the SRV's international prestige has continued to grow. The Maoist clique openly showed its displeasure on the agreement reached by the SRV and Southeast Asian countries on refraining from interfering in each other's internal affairs.

Peking wants to maintain relations with Southeast Asian countries according to a quite different principle. At a recent press conference, PRC State Council Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping publicly stated that China would not cease its assistance to the pro-Maoist rebels in Southeast Asia. He plans to visit these countries in the near future. He stressed: I do not want to discuss Vietnam's proposal for setting up a zone of peace in Southeast Asia. At present, administrative power in the PRC is in the hands of such types of peace seekers.

China's propaganda apparatus is also striving to smear Vietnam because of its bonds with the Soviet Union. Visitors to China often hear the Peking authorities complain that Vietnam is colluding with the Soviet Union. One wonders if there has ever been a case where a sovereign socialist country has been forbidden from strengthening its international friendship with another friendly country. The whole world is aware of the nature of the relationship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. It is this relationship that enabled patriotic Vietnamese combatants to endure hardships in their fierce struggle against aggression.

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CHINA

Furthermore, it is this relationship that has helped overcome postwar difficulties in Vietnam. Finally, it must be said that Soviet-Vietnamese relations are now being consolidated and developed for world peace and the security of all nations. Comrade Brezhnev has stated: As in the past, we will in the future side with Vietnam. Our common cause is the cause of lasting peace and independence for all nations and of social progress in compliance with the vital interests of billions of people on earth.

Confident in the support from friendly socialist countries, the Vietnamese people are capable of countering all Maoist maneuvers against their sovereignty. This is what makes the Peking authorities unhappy.

PRC LAUNCHES UNBRIDLED SLANDER CAMPAIGN AGAINST VIETNAM

LD312106Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 31, TASS--The newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has published an editorial article exposing the anti-Vietnamese campaign of slander, with the help of which China is endeavoring to divert attention from its hegemonic expansionist course in Asia.

In recent days, the newspaper says, world public opinion was able to witness an unbridled slanderous campaign launched against Vietnam by China and its Phnom Penh henchmen. Peking's propaganda machine is resorting to every means in order to slander the peace-loving policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to belittle the authority of Vietnam which is pursuing a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with other countries. The purpose of this campaign is also to divert the attention of world public opinion from the genocide conducted in Kampuchea by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

In launching this campaign of lies and slander, the newspaper notes, China is striving to distort the reality and to shift the responsibility for the tense situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border to the Vietnamese side. After the discontinuation of the negotiations on the problem of ethnic Chinese residing in Vietnam, Peking intensified its anti-Vietnamese activities. Such manoeuvres, however, will mislead no one, because everybody is aware of the openly hostile policy pursued by the Peking leadership vis-a-vis Vietnam.

False statements are unable to conceal the crux of this policy, which is hostile not only to Vietnam, but also to other countries of South-East Asia. If Peking really wishes to adhere to a peaceable policy, which was repeatedly declared by the Chinese leaders, it must first of all stop immediately its anti-Vietnamese activities, provocations and disorders on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, stop supporting the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in the aggressive war against Vietnam, the newspaper says in conclusion.

BCP DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU LEADERSHIP OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

LD011229Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP a group of BCP party workers headed by N. Kalchev, member of the BCP Central Committee and chief of the BCP Central Committee Industry and Transport Department, was in the Soviet Union 19-27 October for the purpose of studying the CPSU's experience in implementing party leadership of the development of the national economy's industrial sectors.

During their stay in our country the Bulgarian comrades had meetings and conversations at CPSU Central Committee sections and USSR ministries and departments, and visited a number of machine-building plants.

The Bulgarian friends were received by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They held a warm, friendly conversation in which V.S. Frolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee machine-building Department, participated.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER LUCAN CONFERS WITH ZIMYANIN

LD011227Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] M. Lucan, deputy premier of the CSSR Government, was in Moscow 23-27 October at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He had conversations at a number of ministries and departments on questions of education and culture.

On 27 October M. Lucan was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The conversation, in which V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, participated, passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

USSR, GDR PLANNING CHIEFS DISCUSS NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS

LD010915Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] On 28 October N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received G. Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission. Coordination of GDR and USSR national economic plans for 1981-1985 was discussed during friendly talks.

H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION STUDIES SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD311443Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council headed by G. Jandek, chief of the council's Economic Work Department, is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU familiarizing itself with the work experience of Soviet trade unions in organizing socialist competition among engineering and technical workers. The delegation was received by AUCCTU Secretary I.M. Vladychenko on 26 October. Taking part in the warm and comradely meeting was P.F. Teterin, chief of the AUCCTU Department of Socialist Competition and Mass Production Work.

DAILY TELEGRAPH'S ANTI-SOVIET 'CANARD' ABOUT IRAN ASSAILED

LD011430Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1332 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 1 Nov--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

So, here is another anti-Soviet canard. The British rightwing conservative paper DAILY TELEGRAPH has launched it, announcing that it allegedly "really knows" about Soviet "interference" in Iranian affairs. The proof? The DAILY TELEGRAPH does not, and cannot have, any at its disposal. Instead, the paper throws before its readers a whole pile of fables, each more absurd than the last. Here are "crafty Moscow propaganda", "secret agents flooding Iran", and even a whole "secret Soviet division", where all the officers and soldiers speak Farsi and is supposed to be deployed on the Soviet-Iranian border.

Gibberish, and that's all! The reader will rightly brush it off. Indeed, it is gibberish, but what familiar writing! When you read the anti-Soviet inventions which appear in the DAILY TELEGRAPH you can't help recalling the recent speech by CIA Director Turner on the American ABC radio and television network. For it was he who spoke for all to hear about the "involvement of the USSR in Iranian events."

The fraud devised by the CIA did not last long. Commenting on Turner's slanderous assertions, observers noted that they were absolutely unfounded, as the relations between the USSR and Iran have been and are being built on principles of equality and noninterference in each other's affairs. It was also stressed that if one is to talk about real interference of particular states in the affairs of others and to analyze the actual reasons for the unrest in Iran, the attention of Turner & Co should be directed first and foremost at the policy of the United States itself. It is known that for many years the United States has been shamelessly plundering Iran, paying in depreciated dollars for its oil and other national riches. It is the United States that bound Iran to an enormous program of armaments, which has been a heavy burden on the country's economy. It is the United States that has flooded Iran with "advisers" and "consultants," who are all but overtly interfering in the country's affairs...

In short, the fabrications invented by the CIA director burst like a soap bubble. Now suddenly the DAILY TELEGRAPH is again putting on a scenario dropped from the repertoire as a failure. With what aim? Is this merely a tribute to the old predilection of the conservative London paper for publishing anti-Soviet falsehoods? Or an ill-intentioned fabrication about "Soviet intervention" in Iranian affairs which has been fed to the DAILY TELEGRAPH by those circles in the West which, having already once tried to disseminate this kind of fabrication and failed, would now like to fish in troubled waters using somebody else's hands? Be it as it may, by continuing to exaggerate the false version about "Moscow's hand" in Iran, the DAILY TELEGRAPH is acting as a yes-man to the provocateurs from the CIA.

An unseemly part, it must be said.

U.S. ARMS PLANS CAN ONLY COMPLICATE SITUATION IN EUROPE

LD010351Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[From the International Military-Political Review by Col M. Ponomarev and V. Vinogradov: "NATO Above All!"]

[Text] "NATO Ueber Alles"--"NATO Above All."

The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE thus described the basic principle by which, in its opinion, the present U.S. Administration is guided in its military policy.

The newspaper had every reason to draw such a conclusion. Not that any secret is made of the desire to rely increasingly on the North Atlantic bloc and step up the strengthening of its military potential, even in Washington. It is not without reason that the current year has significantly been christened "NATO year" there.

The attention devoted by U.S. politicians and military figures to further stepping up militarist preparations within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc is indicated by numerous facts. Only recall the decisions of the Washington Atlantic alliance council session, which ratified a long-term program for modernizing armaments, on the unprecedented series of NATO armed forces maneuvers codenamed "Autumn Forge-78;" on the steady buildup of U.S. troops in Western Europe (in 1977 their numerical strength there increased by nearly 18,000 men; in 1978 the deployment of a new American brigade of 4,100 men in the northern FRG began, and by the end of next year, according to the Western press, U.S. troops in Europe will be increased by another 8,000 men) or on President J. Carter's decision to start production of the "basic components" for neutron weapons, which are proposed for deployment in Europe. Every day brings more reports on how certain circles in the United States and other NATO states are trying to step up the arms race still more and prevent detente.

In recent days leaders of the U.S. military department have made several trips to West European countries. Pentagon Chief H. Brown and General D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR pointed out, inspected "NATO operations in Europe." In the FRG last week. H. Brown took part in the opening ceremony of a new U.S. base at Garlstadt and together with his Bonn colleague H. Apel signed an agreement on cooperation between the United States and West Germany in the arms sphere. At the same time Gen. D. Jones made a tour of military bases in other North Atlantic bloc countries.

Gen. B. Rogers, U.S. army chief of staff, reported the redeployment of new American armored units "to regions where they are most needed"--near the socialist states' borders in Europe--an increase in the number of guns and combat helicopters and increased ammunition supplies for "forward based" forces. At the same time the general called on NATO countries to speed up the progress of "determining the personnel requirements, forces structure and doctrine" best able to meet the bloc's purposes.

In order to accelerate implementation of plans for building up NATO's military potential consultations were organized in Washington between American and Canadian experts and a representative delegation of NATO's Eurogroup, which includes Belgium, Denmark, the FRG, Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Turkey. During these consultations the fulfillment of the North Atlantic bloc's long-term military program was discussed in detail. The United States insisted on an increase in the West European countries' contribution to "the joint military effort." The question of organizing the production in Western Europe of important types of arms, including sophisticated American F-16 aircraft, was submitted for examination by the Eurogroup. In parallel, a conference of leaders of the military services of several NATO countries was held in the Atlanticists' Evere headquarters. Conference participants discussed problems of long-term planning in the sphere of armaments and the design and production of new types of arms.

Concern must also be caused by plans to further strengthen NATO's nuclear missile potential. According to the West German Journal WEHRTECHNIK, in a relatively short time the bloc's nuclear arsenal in Western Europe will be renewed to a significant extent.

Should the modernization be carried out as some people across the Atlantic are planning, this arsenal will include 1,000-3,000 neutron shells for self-propelled guns, 1,000 neutron warheads for Lance missiles, 1,000 increased capacity warheads for Pershing II missiles, and 300 neutron warheads for these missiles, 1,000-2,000 air-launched nuclear charges, including "air to ground" weapons and so forth.

The press stresses that presently improvement of nuclear weapons is continuing in the United States. It is carried out in three main directions--"miniaturization," with the aim of erasing the boundary between nuclear and conventional arms, the development of weapons with a so-called "selective spectrum of operation"--either in the form of radiation or in the form of a blast or heat wave; and the development of weapons with "variable" effects or "variable" capacity--from a few kilotons to megatons.

A government report to Congress just published in Washington demonstrates quite clearly the administration's desire to embark as soon as possible on the production of a new generation of nuclear weapons, including new warheads for Pershing and Lance missiles with a range of 1,800 and 120 km respectively. Together with feverish measures to build up other types of arms and the combat might of North Atlantic bloc armed forces, all this can only lead to a complication of the situation in Europe and an increase in military danger. That is why the Atlanticists' actions demand from the peoples the greatest vigilance and readiness to prevent the implementation of the sinister and dangerous plans of reactionary imperialist circles.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT ADOPTS NEW CONSTITUTION

LD011336Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--TASS Political Commentator Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

By an overwhelming majority vote the Spanish Parliament approved a draft new constitution that draws a line under the country's Francoist past. Out of the 345 votes that were cast in the Congress of Deputies only six were against. Out of the 239 votes cast in the Senate only five were against.

The vote in parliament confirmed that politicians pining for the past are in isolation and their influence continues to wane. It showed the great distance traversed by Spain since the time when it clearly and unambiguously made the choice against the fascist dictatorship, for the restoration in full volume of the democratic freedoms that were taken away from the people by General Franco 40 years ago, for the full and final over-coming of the spirit of the civil war.

The draft constitution adopted by parliament will now be submitted for final approval by all Spaniards. The outcome of the forthcoming referendum evokes no doubts whatsoever: there will be no return to Francoism.

The approval of the constitution that cancels the "laws" of the dictatorship would have been unthinkable without the struggle conducted for many years both inside Spain and outside it by democrats-anti-fascists, true sons of the Spanish people.

It was prepared also by the complex evolution of the more farsighted representatives of the ruling circles who displayed realism and a certain courage in making the turn from Francoism to democracy, that meets the interests and aspirations of the broad popular masses.

Representatives of the new generations that grew up in the post-war period made a big contribution to the country's democratisation that was achieved by peaceful means, without explosions and upheavals.

Note should be also made of the important positive role played by all nationalities of the Spanish state in the process of the birth and consolidation of the new democratic order.

Of course it would be a mistake to think that the drafting and adoption of the constitution will solve once and forever all of present-day Spain's problems. Remaining unsolved yet are even many of the problems that the country inherited from the recent Francoist past.

A huge amount of work will have to be done to replace the old legislation with new legislation in line with the spirit and letter of the constitution. Awaiting its practical implementation is the now proclaimed autonomy of the land of Basques, Catalonia, Galicia and other autonomous regions in Spain. The local administration, formed in its present composition during the times of Francoism, needs urgent renovation.

But the road to the solution of all these problems is now open. Spain is entering a new stage of its history.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS DANGERS OF TERRORISM IN SPAIN

LD011529Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Yu. Stepnov Commentary: "Alarming Trends"]

[Excerpt] Just recently Spain's political horizon has been considerably clouded by terrorism. This year 50 people, mainly servicemen and police, have already died at the hands of terrorists. Rightwing extremists and certain leftist elements bear the responsibility for the terrorism. The majority of terrorist acts have been committed by gangs pursuing patently suspect objectives. An increasingly large number of political observers in Spain believe that it is a question of provocative activity by former servants of Francoism.

In this connection it is impossible not to draw attention to statements by certain top-ranking officers of the Spanish Army who are expressing readiness to "restore order" in the country if the present authorities prove incapable of doing so.

It is clear even to people remote from politics what kind of "order" is envisaged here. These generals are far from concerned about democratic order. Longing for the old regime and using terrorism as a pretext, they are not averse to reestablishing Franco-style order--the chief danger.

For this same reason, under the conditions of contemporary Spain, the adventurist and terrorist activity of the terrorists, whatever their goals, assume a criminal nature. By provoking acts of terrorism the reactionary forces seek to wreck the complex and fragile process of democratization in Spain and to cast the country back to the times of Francoist totalitarianism. Terrorism decidedly contradicts the interests of the democratic and workers movement in Spain and obstructs the sociodemocratic gains of the working people and of the Spanish people. This is why terrorism is condemned by virtually all responsible political parties, including the Basque Nationalist Party.

The process of the transition from dictatorship to democracy in Spain contains many complex and contradictory features. Many positive changes in the direction of democracy have already come about in the life of Spanish society. However, the process of democratic transformations has still not been completed.

Municipal elections in the country are being repeatedly postponed. Consequently, power at the local level remains in the hands of officials appointed under the dictator Franco. Extreme rightwing activity is assuming an increasingly provocative nature. Their main objective now is to provoke dissatisfaction in the army and police. The danger of such plans is obvious.

Terrorism, whatever its origins and whatever the ideological considerations used to justify it, objectively kindles antidemocratic sentiments among certain Spanish circles and serves as a cover for the reactionary intrigues of those who would like to "preserve Francoism without Franco."

For this very reason terrorism merits every condemnation.

MESSAGE FROM POPE JOHN PAUL II TO LEONID BREZHNEV

LD311902Y Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--The text of a message from Pope John Paul the Second to President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has been published here.

"I express sincere gratitude for the kind message of congratulations sent by your excellency on the occasion of my election to the papacy. I wish prosperity to the Soviet people and peace to all peoples of the earth," the message runs.

ITALIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD011619Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] An Italian military delegation headed by Corps General N. Chiari, first deputy chief of the ground forces main staff, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 16 through 23 October at the invitation of Army General I. G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and ground forces commander-in-chief.

During their visit the Italian guests visited several military units and military-educational establishments, laid wreaths and flowers at memorials reflecting the Soviet peoples' struggle against the German fascist invaders, and familiarized themselves with the sights of the hero cities of Moscow, Minsk and Leningrad.

The Italian military delegation returned home on 23 October. Corps General N. Chiari and the other delegation members were seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Col Gen V.Z. Yakushin, chief of main staff and first deputy commander-in-chief of the ground forces, and other Soviet generals and officers.

Among those seeing the delegation off were J. Franchetti Parto, Italian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Defense and Military Attache Brig Gen G. Baldi.

ICELANDIC PARLIAMENT HEARS BILL BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD311000Y Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Reikjavik, October 31, TASS--S. Jakobsdottir, deputy of the people's Union, tabled to the Alting (parliament) a bill banning deployment of nuclear weapons in Icelandic territory.

The document points to the need for Iceland to establish control over the activities of the U.S. base at Keflavik in order to rule out completely the possibility of nuclear warheads being deployed stationed there; sited there.

S. Jakobsdottir urged the parliament to adopt a law that would ban the transportation of nuclear weapons across Icelandic territory, passage of ships in Icelandic territorial waters and flights by planes with nuclear arms on board in Icelandic air space.

ADDITIONS TO GROMYKO, GUIRINGAUD SPEECHES ON 26 OCT

The following additions to the item entitled "Gromyko Continues Paris Talks, Attends Dinner," subtitled "Speeches Exchanged At Dinner", published in the 27 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E1, were taken from PRAVDA of 28 October:

Page E2, eighth paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA....time it would be no exaggeration to say...rewording.

Page E3, sixth paragraph, insert after final line: ...are open.

Present at the dinner were: on the Soviet side--USSR Deputy Foreign Ministers A.G. Kovalev and I.N. Zemskov; and S.V. Chervonenko, USSR ambassador to the USSR; on the French side--A. Poher, president of the Senate; J.F. Deniau, minister of foreign trade; O. Stirn, secretary of state to the French foreign minister; M. Couve de Mirville, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission; E. Faure, chairman of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Group of the Assembly; and other French statesmen and politicians.

The dinner passed... adding paragraph.

ADDITIONS TO COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWING GROMYKO'S VISIT

The following additions to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Gromyko's Visit to France", and subtitled "Communique Following Visit", published in the 30 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E4, were taken from PRAVDA of 29 October:

Page E4, fourth paragraph, insert after second sentence: ... 1977 in Rambouillet. The need for all states under circumstances to measure their actions against the requirements of detente was particularly emphasized. The ministers confirmed... adding sentence.

Page E 5, second paragraph, first line reads: At the invitation conveyed by A.A. Gromyko on behalf of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee ... rewording.

Page E5, third paragraph reads in PRAVDA: A.A. Gromyko invited French Foreign Minister Luis de Guiringaud to pay an official visit to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. rewording.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'ARAFAT'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Interview With TASS

LD011140Y Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--We highly assess the results of our present visit to the USSR and of our talks with the Soviet leaders as well as the Soviet Union's consistent position of support with regard to the struggle of the Palestinian people for their legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own state, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The situation in the Arab world has sharply deteriorated lately as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli deal, which was concluded at Camp David with the direct participation of the USA. This deal opened the door wide before the United States for attempts to establish its domination throughout the Middle East, to seize major strategic positions and to take the natural wealth of the region under its control. Implementation of the Camp David agreements means imposition of Begin's terms on the Arabs, division of the Arab world and establishment of axes in it. It also means that Egypt is no longer with the front of struggle against the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

What kind of peace is meant by the Camp David agreement? This is, Y. 'Arafat stressed, capitulation to the enemy, drawing of the Arab region into the zone of imperialist influence, keeping the Palestinian people in the position of a refugee people, continuation of Israeli occupation of Arab lands, construction of new military settlements in them. The Camp David deal, Yasir 'Arafat said, touched off a wave of protests and condemnation in the Arab world, specifically in many circles and among public and political leaders of Egypt whose people, I firmly believe, will not refuse to wage joint struggle. As for the prospects of the Palestinian revolution, it has stood many tests. We strongly reject the plans for granting a truncated "autonomy" to the Palestinian people and will continue fighting for the aims we have set before ourselves.

Of great importance in the present conditions, Yasir 'Arafat went on, is the forthcoming Arab summit conference which is opening in Baghdad and of which one of the main tasks will be to rally and consolidate the Arab forces in the struggle for thwarting Zionist-imperialist plans. The National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation is also making vigorous efforts toward this end.

Yasir 'Arafat said that this front does not just represent the sides of which it is composed--Syria, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization. It reflects a broad trend existing throughout the Arab world, a trend rejecting the capitulatory way of settling the Middle East conflict and calling for staunchness and struggle. The latest conference of the front leaders in Damascus took extremely important decisions, Yasir 'Arafat said. It worked out plans for interaction in many fields, established a number of leading bodies, stressed the importance of strengthening and developing cooperation with the countries of the socialist community with the Soviet Union at the head.

One of the most dangerous seats of tension in the Middle East, Yasir 'Arafat went on, is Lebanon. Imperialism, Israel and their agents are trying to turn that country into an arena of clashes in order to put pressure on the Palestinians and Syria and to strike a blow on the Lebanese national patriotic forces. Y. 'Arafat came out in support of Lebanon's Arabism, its territorial integrity and the unity of its people, for strengthening lawful authority everywhere and for national conciliation in a country safeguarded from all conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism.

Our visit took place on the eve of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Yasir 'Arafat said in conclusion. This revolution was a turning point not only in the life of the peoples of the USSR but also in the life of the whole of mankind. It holds enormous significance for all the freedom-loving peoples, for all those who want to live in freedom from oppression and from machinations by imperialism, monopolies and Zionism, which is racist by nature. On behalf of the Palestinian people, I want to extend to the friendly Soviet people wishes of further progress and new victories under the wise and far-sighted leadership of the CPSU and the general secretary of its Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev. Your victories are our victories; we are in the same rank of fighters against common enemies--imperialism and Zionism.

Communique on Visit

LD011904Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

["Joint Communique on Soviet Visit by Delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by Yasir 'Arafat"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, led by the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, was on a friendly visit in Moscow from October 29 to November 1.

Yasir 'Arafat was received for a talk by Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin.

The PLO delegation headed by Yasir 'Arafat had a meeting with Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, during which negotiations were held on questions of interest to the sides.

The delegation was received also by alternate Politbureau member and Secretary of the CPSU CC Boris Ponomarev.

The main attention during the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, was concentrated on the situation in the Middle East area and the tasks of the struggle for a just solution of the Palestine problem in the framework of a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

The sides firmly condemned the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal, concluded with U.S. assistance at Camp David, as a collusion at the expense and behind the backs of the Arabs, aimed at helping Israel to entrench on the captured Arab, including Palestine, lands and prevent the implementation of the Palestine Arab people's inalienable national rights. It is their profound conviction that the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty prepared in Washington is a concrete expression of this anti-Arab policy.

They reject this anti-Arab policy aimed at frustrating a comprehensive just settlement in the Middle East and at replacing it by partial, separate solutions benefitting only the aggressor and the forces supporting it.

It is their common view that the capitulatory course of the Egyptian leadership inflicts grave damage on the Palestinians' just cause, on the struggle of the Arab and African peoples for national emancipation and stronger independence.

The participants in the negotiations believe that the creation of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation was an important factor in unfolding the struggle against the machinations of imperialism, Zionism and collusion with the aggressor, a front in which the PLO is an active participant. In the prevailing circumstances, the task of rallying and activating all the forces opposing anti-Arab separate deals is assuming, they deeply believe, special urgency. In this connection the sides welcomed the convocation of the Baghdad conference of leaders of Arab states and the PLO.

Yasir 'Arafat informed about the struggle of the Palestine Arab people for its national rights. He stressed that the Palestine people will allow no one to solve the Palestine problem for it, still less, contrary to its legitimate rights. Separate deals of this kind have no force for the Arab people of Palestine, nor will they, and they are illegal.

On behalf of the PLO leadership and the Palestine people, Yasir 'Arafat expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU CC, to the Soviet leadership, personally to Leonid Brezhnev and the entire Soviet people for the fraternal aid in the struggle of Arab people of Palestine and for the permanently given selfless all-round support. The strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, he stressed, is the invariable strategic course of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The Soviet side reiterated the Soviet Union's principled line towards attaining a comprehensive Middle East settlement, of which the realization of the Palestine Arab people's legitimate national rights is an inalienable part. It pledged the Soviet Union's invariable solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine and other Arab peoples waging a just struggle to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression, for their freedom and independence.

The two sides expressed the resolve to carry on the struggle to attain a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Such a peace, they are convinced, can only be achieved through the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to self-determination and to creating a state of its own, and also its right to return to its hearths in conformity with existing U.N. resolutions.

This requires the collective efforts of all the interested parties with the equal participation in them of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Serious concern was expressed over the situation in Lebanon in connection with the unceasing Israeli interference in that country's domestic affairs, Israel's attempts to increase tension and provoke a division of the Lebanese state. The sides stated their intention to facilitate a normalisation of the situation in Lebanon based on securing its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. They came out for strengthening the legitimate authority of the Lebanese Government throughout the country's territory and the observation of the legitimate interests of the Palestine resistance movement in Lebanon.

They reiterated the agreement to continue regular contacts, exchange of views and coordination of actions at different levels on all questions of mutual interest, and first of all, in connection with the Middle East situation.

Taking part in the negotiations and talks were:

On the Soviet side--First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko, Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Karen Brutents, chief of the Department of Middle East Countries at the USSR Foreign Ministry Oleg Grinevskiy;

On the side of the Palestine Liberation Organisation--Chairman of the National Council of Palestine Khalid Fahum, members of the PLO Executive Committee Zuhayr Muhsin, 'Abd al-'Abu Mayzar Talal Naji, member of the Fatah CC Mahmud Abbas, Politbureau member of the DPLF CC Salih Ra'fat, head of the PLO mission in the USSR, Muhammad ash-Sha'ir.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES ALGERIA'S BOUMEDIENE 1 NOV

LD011856Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held a meeting today with Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and chairman of its Revolutionary Council, who is in the Soviet Union. Ponomarev conveyed to him the cordial congratulations of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government on the 24th anniversary of the Algerian revolution and sincere wishes for the further progress and prosperity of the friendly people of Algeria.

Boumediene expressed warm gratitude for the congratulations, and for his part wished the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union fresh achievements in all fields of domestic and foreign policy. [A similar version of this item carried by Moscow TASS in English at 1846 GMT on 1 November has a Moscow dateline]

NOVOYE VREMYA on Boumediene Visit

LD020821Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 44, 27 Oct 78 p 7 LD

[Article by A. Kapikrayan: "The USSR and Algeria: On a Firm Foundation"]

[Text] In mid-October, Houari Boumediene, president of Algeria and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, paid a friendly working visit to the USSR. This visit--the second this year--was a new example of the close ties existing between our countries.

During the meeting among L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin and H. Boumediene, special attention was paid to the existing situation in the Near East. The leaders of the Soviet Union and Algeria condemned the Camp David agreements as a conspiracy behind the backs of the Arab peoples that leads only to a complication of the Near East situation.

Under these conditions, the leaders of both countries noted, it is particularly important to strive for the cohesion of the progressive Arab forces and the all-round consolidation of the Arab people's friendship with their natural allies--the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--and to rebuff any attempts to undermine Soviet-Arab friendship.

The participants in the talks examined some specific questions of the further activation of Soviet-Algerian cooperation in the political, military, economic and other spheres.

M. Boumediene's trip to Moscow took place on the eve of Algeria's national holiday--the 24th anniversary of the revolution. In a certain sense, this is symbolic since the things that now unite our countries are rooted in events that were decisive for Algeria's destiny--events whose foundation was laid by the first shots of the anticolonial uprising that rang out on 1 November 1954.

Almost 8 years of war...89 months of bloody fighting; strikes; street demonstrations; prisons and concentration camps. Over 1 million dead, tens of thousands of widows, orphans and invalids, hundreds of thousands of homeless, indigent people: This was the price for freedom and the right to develop independently.

All this has long since passed into history, but people continue to speak of the Algerian revolution. It is being continued in the deeds of the young independent state born in 1962 and in its efforts aimed at fundamentally restructuring the people's life on the basis of new principles that rule out man's exploitation of man.

At all stages of the revolution, both during the armed struggle for national liberation and in the years of peaceful building, the Algerian people have enjoyed unvarying support from the Soviet Union. With the USSR's economic and technical assistance about 100 different economic projects have been constructed or are under construction in Algeria: plants, dams, power stations. Several higher educational establishments, which have already produced over 4,000 skilled specialists, have been created. Soviet doctors, geologists, construction workers, metallurgical workers, petrochemical workers and teachers are working in Algeria.

The year of 1978 has been a year of congresses for Algeria's mass organizations to prepare for the second congress of the ruling National Liberation Front party. The country is summing up the results of the path it has traveled and defining prospects for the future. Some of the milestones on this path are the nationalization of natural resources (income from oil and gas exports reached \$6 billion last year); the creation of the powerful state sector, which now accounts for over 90 percent of all industrial output; the formation of agricultural cooperatives; social reforms in the interests of the masses; and certain improvements in the area of employment--a complex topic for the country.

Of course, radical socioeconomic restructuring and the intensification of democratic transformations are not proceeding smoothly, with no difficulties or complications. The Algerian people's revolutionary gains and the country's active anti-imperialist foreign policy course are being subjected to constant onslaughts from the reactionary forces. The latest evidence of this is seen in the fierce attacks on Algeria by press organs of certain Western and Arab capitals that have been timed, to all appearances, to coincide with the Algerian president's Moscow trip and the forthcoming national holiday. The organizers of this well-coordinated, hostile campaign, the newspaper EL MOUDJAHID writes, "are clearly not happy with the Algerian people's desire to build a just and progressive society that rejects any interference by neocolonialism and imperialism and gives uncompromising support to forces advocating freedom and independence."

Attempts to beat back the wave of revolutionary transformations taking place in the country are vain. Modern Algeria is gaining strength and acquiring self-confidence. "We weren't wrong," H. Boumediene said at the peasants' congress this spring, "when we chose socialism as the only path for the resurrection of Algerian society, which achieved its independence in a hard struggle. The Algerian revolution has passed through a complex and difficult stage, but its successes attest to the correctness of the path we have chosen."

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Cooperation with the USSR cannot be separated from this choice. And it is perfectly natural that, in rating highly the results of H. Boumediene's October visit to Moscow, the Algerian press stresses: The close bilateral relations are based on the firm foundation of common interests in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, for peace, disarmament and detente. This is a reliable guarantee of their stability.

Comment on Revolution Anniversary

LD012116Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "Twenty-four Years of Struggle and Work"]

[Excerpts] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have sent a cable to Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, congratulating him on the 24th anniversary of the Algerian revolution. The cable underlines the bravery and heroism of the Algerian people during the national liberation struggle, and also the achievements of the Algerian people on the course of realizing the tasks of deepening progressive changes and development on the socialist path, as laid down by the national charter.

The 24 years of the Algerian people's struggle for national independence and for a new society based on socialist principles will go down in Algerian history as one of the most heroic phases.

The Algerian Republic, which firmly and persistently opposes all imperialist attempts to hinder the process of the national liberation struggle and put obstacles in the path toward making social and economic progressive changes, enjoys a well-deserved reputation among all peace-loving forces.

We ought to point out Algeria's attitude toward a very pressing issue: the Middle East. Algeria stands at the forefront of the Arab countries opposing the anti-Arab capitulatory deals that attempt to resolve the Middle East issue. This stand is fully appreciated by all who are interested in reaching a just, firm and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. It is common knowledge that such a settlement provides for the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and also insures the national rights of the Palestinian people regarding self-determination and an independent state.

OGARKOV RECEIVES ALGERIAN MILITARY DELEGATION FOR TALKS

LD011625Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting in the USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 27 October, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of general staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, received an Algerian military delegation headed by Lt Col A. Kamel, commander of ground forces of the Algerian National People's Army, which is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

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Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of ground forces; Col Gen N.A. Zotov and Lt Gen G.A. Borisov took part in the talk.

Also present was Maj (R. Ait-idir), army, navy and air force attache to the Algerian Embassy in the USSR.

Delegation Departs 30 Oct

LD011503Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Lt Col A. Kamel, commander of ground forces of the National People's Army of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of ground forces, left Moscow on 30 October.

Lt Col A. Kamel was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy and other Soviet generals and officers.

Among the sendoff party was Maj R. (Ait-idir), military, naval and air force attache at the Algerian Embassy in the USSR.

GLUKHOV REVIEWS EVENTS SETTING STAGE FOR BAGHDAD SUMMIT

LD011634Y Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] An Arab summit conference opens in Baghdad, Iraq, on 2 November. The conference, called on Iraq's initiative, seeks a joint program of action to counter the Camp David accords. Our observer Yuriy Glukhov has this comment:

During the Camp David summit, President Carter, President as-Sadat of Egypt and Israeli Premier Begin, agreed on the framework for an Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. At present it is being worked out in Washington at a new round of talks between Israel and Egypt. As-Sadat's capitulation was qualified in the Arab world as a betrayal of the Arab interests. Separate deals tend to create an illusion that a peaceful settlement is negotiated, but in fact they undermine efforts to reach a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Separate deals split the Arab ranks and help Israel consolidate its territorial gains.

Preparation for the Baghdad summit conference has gone through several stages. Thus, in September the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front uniting Syria, Libya, Algeria, Democratic Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization met in Damascus, Syria. The front discussed the Camp David accords as part of an overall plan to impose Washington's and Zionist control of the Arab world and Africa by using the Egyptian regime as a tool to fight the national liberation movements there. The accords amount to As-Sadat's recognition of the Zionist plans to annex the Arab lands.

The front has stressed that President as-Sadat has no right to represent the Arab people of Palestine and the Arab nation as a whole. The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front has issued a political document which refuses to recognize the ex-Camp David agreements as legal and has once again stated its support for the PLO as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Another important stage in uniting the Arab ranks was the normalization of relations and the restoration of unity between Syria and Iraq. On 26 October the presidents of the two countries concluded their talks in Baghdad. They discussed joint actions against their Egyptian capitulation and U.S. attempts to get the Arab nations to agree to Washington's plan of a settlement. The meeting resulted in the charter of joint nation action. The charter stipulates the establishment of a supreme joint political committee to coordinate political, military, economic and cultural cooperation between Syria and Iraq. In Beirut there was a meeting of the National Unity Committee which was attended by general secretaries of all the Palestinian organizations and also members of the PLO Executive Committee. Rallies and demonstrations in protest at the collusion of the United States, Egypt and Israel were held in the occupied Arab lands.

Such is the scope of the Arab movement against a separate deal. Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi has said that the Camp David agreements are a challenge to the Arab peoples striving to liberate the Israeli occupied territories and to achieve a just solution of the Palestinian problem. The Baghdad summit conference is an important event not only for the Arab world. Seeking a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, it may be a significant contribution to peace and stability in the world.

U.S. TRYING TO 'LOOK IMPARTIAL' TO COUNTER BAGHDAD SUMMIT

LD012110Y Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 1, TASS--The United States is fully controlling as before the progress of the negotiations, at which the last touches are now being added to the separate "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel.

At the tripartite meeting the American side submitted this Tuesday a "completed" draft of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. According to G. Sherman, official spokesman at the negotiations, the talks are "making progress" and all the three delegations are "doing their best" to reach agreement.

The view is being expressed here that the draft, which has now been put to discussion, plays even more into the hands of Israel and will require new concessions of principle from Egypt.

Political commentators note in this connection that having betrayed the interests of the Arab peoples, the Egyptian leadership is now staking exclusively on the mercy of Washington and regards the U.S. as the mainstay in the achievement of separate "peace" with Tel Aviv.

At the same time the United States is endeavouring to make its actions look impartial. For this purpose Washington is arranging "conflict situations" from time to time in its relations with Israel. In this way the United States hopes to prettify somewhat As-Sadat's capitulatory stand and its anti-Arab essence, to soften up, thereby, the isolation of the Egyptian regime, to attract other Arab states to the separate collusion with Israel, primarily, those that the American politicians regard as "moderate".

It is not accidental, commentators believe, that the latest "conflict situation" is being staged on the eve of the Baghdad conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries, which is called upon to condemn the agreements reached at Camp David, to draw up measures for combating their negative consequences. The United States is striving to mislead Arab public opinion concerning its goals in the Middle East, to prevent, thereby, the elaboration in Baghdad of a program of concrete joint actions intended to rebuff the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and the treacherous As-Sadat regime.

However, the Israeli prime minister is not inclined to go along with these manoeuvres of the American administration. Before flying to the United States, he made a public statement in which he compared the present American-Israeli "disagreements" with those that sometimes arise between "loving couples". He cynically stated also that the Israeli settlements were allegedly not only "lawful," but "contribute to the achievement of peace". As to Jerusalem, this city, according to Begin, will remain "forever" the capital of Israel and the United States must agree to this.

EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION PAPER RESISTS OFFICIAL PRESSURE

LD011744Y Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, November 1, TASS--Despite the court decision to release the latest issue of the press organ of the National Progressive (Left) Party of Egypt, the newspaper AL-AHALI, the Cairo publishers Dar at-Ta'un refused to return to the editorial office the copies of this weekly newspaper that have already been printed. It is believed here that such a stand of the publishers is [words indistinct] the pressure from the authorities that try in every way to hamper the spread of this newspaper which is very popular in Egypt.

U.S. CONTACTS WITH IRAN DUE TO ECONOMIC, MILITARY INTERESTS

LD011950Y Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 1, TASS--The general strike of thousands of Iranian oilmen has led to a sharp reduction in oil exports from Iran, second largest exporter of this strategic raw material in the capitalist world. Iran's daily oil exports are estimated by Western experts at 60 million dollars.

The strikers have submitted a number of demands. They demand, specifically, that the state of emergency be lifted, that the political prisoners be released, and that the officials caught in corruption be brought to trial.

The strike has practically paralyzed the work on the richest deposits in Huzistan, the Abadan oil refinery and the sea oil port on the Kharg Island stand idle.

The Government of Iran today moved army units into the oil development area.

Mass demonstrations of protest are continuing in different towns of Iran. [Some] 15 people were killed yesterday in clashes between demonstrators, and police and security forces, the press reports.

Washington, November 1, TASS--A representative of the U.S. State Department has said in connection with the recent events in Iran that the United States continues maintaining regular contacts with high-placed officials of Iran.

As is noted by the American press, Washington's enhanced attention to that country is explained by its military-strategic and economic interests in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Middle East as a whole.

According to the U.S. Department of Energy, oil supplies from Iran account for 10 percent of the total American oil imports.

"Billions of dollars have been directed to Iran and Saudi Arabia to invigorate the development of their oil resources and to strengthen their governments with the help of tanks, planes, missiles," writes Drew Middleton, a military commentator of the New York TIMES. In the past ten years, the newspaper [the] Washington POST recalls, the United States supplied Iran with armaments worth more than 10,000 million dollars.

U.S. TRYING TO PRESSURE IRAN NOT TO REDUCE ARMS PURCHASES

LD281838Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Iranian press has carried reports on the talks between the delegations from Iran, led by Hasan Tufanian, the Iranian deputy war minister, and from the United States with the participation of two high-ranking representatives of the Pentagon, that is, Charles Duncan, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, and General (Grunberg), head of the department for sale of arms to foreign countries. For instance, the paper KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL reported that these talks took place at the initiative of the U.S. side after the Iranian Government decided to reduce the purchase of weapons from the United States. In this connection our commentator Igor Savchenko writes:

It is clearer than daylight to all in Iran now that the squandering of the country's national riches on the purchase of arms on vast scales from the United States and other Western countries precludes the solution of Iran's pressing and vital problems. Annually some \$5 billion are poured abroad for the purchase of expensive weapons, which are really of no use to Iran. Billions of dollars are also spent on the maintenance and keeping of these weapons and military hardware and the huge salaries of scores of thousands of U.S. military advisers and so-called specialists, who come to Iran together with these weapons. But then with every billion dollars one could build 10-12 big hydroelectric power stations, 200 fully equipped hospitals or 300-400 secondary schools. However, the sale of arms and military hardware to Iran has become an extremely profitable business for the U.S. monopolies, providing them with profits of up to 500 percent a year. The export of arms to Iran is a suitable means for the U.S. military to bring the Iranian Army under their supervision and control. For the Pentagon the export of arms to Iran is also a means for insuring the funds needed for perfecting the U.S. Army's military hardware and arms at the expense of the Iranian people. For this reason it is natural that U.S. generals and the arms manufacturing monopolies feel deep dissatisfaction in view of the fact that broad social quarters in Iran demand an end to the plunder of their country's national riches for the purchase of Western arms.

However, when the government of Dr Sharif-Emami made it clear in the press that he was about to put into effect these demands of the people, Charles Duncan and General (Grunberg), the two high-ranking officials, who are engaged in the export of arms to foreign countries, immediately flew to Iran. Observers justly consider this trip as another attempt to bring pressure to bear on the Iranian Government in order to force Iran to spend its monies and riches, though supposedly less than in the past, on the purchase of arms from the United States in order to increase the revenues of U.S. monopolies.

PRAVDA: 28 OCTOBER SIGNIFICANT DATE IN GREEK HISTORY

LD280646Y Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 28 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 28, TASS--The people of Hellas courageously said "ochi"--"no" on October 28, 1940 to the ultimatum of the Italian fascists, who demanded that the borders of Greece be opened, PRAVDA writes on the occasion of the anniversary of the "ochi" day, a significant date in Greece's history.

Heroes of the Greek resistance movement waged for many years a struggle against the occupiers. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with them were Soviet servicemen, who [words indistinct] from the fascist prison and whose whole detachments joined the ranks of the Greek guerrillas. The patriots of many European countries fought in Greece [words indistinct]. The Greek communists were the guiding force and the soul of the resistance movement. The staunchness of the Greeks and their readiness to sacrifice their lives in the struggle for the righteous cause were fully manifest in those tragic years. The years of struggle against the military dictatorship, which was placed in power in Athens by the NATO strategists, became a follow up, as it were, to the heroic traditions, which strengthened in the years of resistance, the newspaper notes. As a result parliamentary democracy was restored in Greece.

There have been major positive changes in the country. After the long years of subordination to the most reactionary militaristic circles of the West, Athens is now deciding its own independent course. Its ties with the socialist states are developing, the volume of mutually-beneficial trade is growing and political relations are enriched with a new substance, PRAVDA points out.

GREEK DEPUTIES ASK ABOUT CIA AGENTS IN GREECE

ID021108Y Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 2 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Athens, November 2, TASS--A group of deputies from the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement asked a question in Parliament concerning the presence in Greece of agents from the American CIA. The document notes, specifically, that many of the staff members of the 140 American companies now functioning in the country are at the service of the American intelligence agency and conduct subversive activities against Greece.

SOVIET-TURKISH COMMUNIQUE SIGNED ON SPORTS

ID012340Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 31 Oct 78 ID

[Text] A Soviet-Turkish joint communique was signed at the USSR Sports Committee today on the result of the visit to the USSR of Yuksel Cakmur, Turkish youth and sports minister. The document was signed by Sergey Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, and Yuksel Cakmur, the Turkish minister of youth and sports. Officials of the USSR Sports Committee, famous Soviet sportsmen, and journalists attended the ceremony. Speaking in the press conference held following the ceremony, Yuksel Cakmur pointed out that Soviet-Turkish relations are successfully developing in many walks of life, including sports. He asked that cooperation in the area of sport, which helps strengthen and deepen the friendly and neighbourly relations between the peoples, Soviet and Turkish, should be further developed and deepened [passage indistinct] Yuksel Cakmur was received by deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Mikhail Leschko today.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION CONTINUES USSR VISIT

Visits Lenin Mausoleum

LD021015Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The party and government delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Le Duan and Pham Van Dong, today visited the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath. The members of the delegation honored the memory of the leader of the world proletariat, organizer of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and creator of the world's first socialist state with a minute's silence. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Kremlin Talks

LD021213Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] TASS has reported that Soviet-Vietnamese talks began today in the Kremlin. The talks are being held by, on the Soviet side: Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Suslov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense; Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Arkhipov and Baybakov, CPSU Central Committee members and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of ministers; and Chaplin, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and USSR ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

And on the Vietnamese side: Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]; Pham Van Dong, CPV Central Committee Politburo member and SRV premier; Le Thanh Nghi, CPV Central Committee Politburo member and SRV vice premier; Van Tien Dung, CPV Central Committee Politburo member and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army; Nguyen Co Thach, CPV Central Committee member and SRV deputy minister of foreign affairs; Nguyen Huu Khieu, CPV Central Committee member and SRV ambassador to the USSR; Le Khac, CPV Central Committee candidate member and deputy chairman of the SRV State Planning Committee.

During the talks the sides discussed progress in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 4th CPV Congress and also discussed fundamental issues concerning the further development of traditional CPSU-CPV and USSR-SRV links. It was noted with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples have developed successfully both in the hard years of the heroic struggle to repel imperialist aggression and in the years of restoration and the construction of socialism in the SRV. These are all prerequisites for the further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in all fields and for the consolidation of the internationalist links between the CPSU and the CPV.

During the talks a number of international problems were thoroughly examined. The sides were concerned with the negative elements in the development of the international situation, particularly in the Far East and Southeast Asia. The general opinion is that in these conditions the policy of rebuffing aggressive encroachments and attempts at crude pressure on independent states, the policy of persistently struggling for detente and improvement of the international situation, pursued by the fraternal socialist countries, is the only true and well-founded one.

The talks are passing in an atmosphere of cordiality, comradely frankness and mutual respect.

Taking part in the talks are, on the Soviet side: Blatov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Rakhmanin, first deputy head of department of the CPSU Central Committee; (Smirnovskiy), deputy head of department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Piryubin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

And on the Vietnamese side: (Dong Quoc Xuan), assistant to the general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; and Hoang Guoc Dung, assistant to the SRV premier. The talks will continue.

Commentary Welcoming Delegation

OW011902Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 30 Oct 78 OW

[Grammatikov talk]

[Text] Dear friends: Soviet public opinion welcomes the news about the forthcoming friendly visit to the Soviet Union by the SRV party-government delegation led by Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong. The Soviet people will be happy to receive their distinguished Vietnamese guests, representatives of the glorious Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] trained by President Ho Chi Minh, a great friend of the Soviet people, and envoys of Vietnam representing the heroic struggle for the ideals of freedom and socialism. All visits to the Soviet Union by Vietnam's party and state leaders constitute important landmarks in the development of relations between the two peoples.

The Soviet people well remember the visit to the Soviet Union in October 1975 by the Vietnamese party-government delegation headed by Comrade Le Duan. The USSR-Vietnamese communique, the agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation and the trade agreement signed on that visit constitute a firm foundation for further expanding overall relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the new historic stage after the Vietnamese people defeated the imperialist aggressors and their henchmen. Over the past 3 years, in compliance with agreements signed by the two parties and states, we have done everything necessary for developing and strengthening our comprehensive cooperation, serving the two nations' interests and consolidating the solidarity of socialist countries for the sake of peace and social progress in the world.

Let us take an example from economics. The Soviet Union is well aware of the Vietnamese people's difficulties and tasks in the period of restoration that has begun in Vietnam. The 5-year plans of the two countries have been properly coordinated. The Soviet Union has supplied machinery and equipment to key national economic sectors that play a decisive role in Vietnam's advance. Hundreds of Soviet planning, construction and electric power specialists have participated and are participating in building the main projects in post war Vietnam's 5-year plan, including the unification railway, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, construction materials factories, machinery factories and coal production enterprises. In a friendly spirit, the Soviet Union is helping Vietnamese comrades resolve complex problems, including supplying food to the people and fuel for transportation and industry and training engineers, technical cadres and skilled workers.

Comrade Brezhnev has stated: We are determined to support the VCP's line aimed at turning Vietnam, an important Southeast Asian outpost in the cause of peace and socialism, into a prosperous and powerful socialist state. Sharing common objectives and a Marxist-Leninist world conception, the two parties and states are practicing their common viewpoints regarding the world's basic political issues, including the issues of peace and war, peaceful coexistence, the struggle against imperialism and the national liberation movement.

The SRV is actively struggling on the international arena in support of Soviet peace-loving initiatives on disarmament, detente, the prevention of a nuclear war and so forth.

The Soviet people sincerely acclaim the SRV's increasingly high international prestige and its activities as a full UN member aimed at consolidating friendly relations between Vietnam and Southeast Asian countries. The Soviet Union endorses the SRV's principled and just stand on protecting its inalienable sovereignty from Peking's gross pressure.

While preparing to receive their distinguished Vietnamese guests, the Soviet people are convinced that their visit will contribute to further consolidating the great friendship and solidarity between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

AUCCTU DELEGATION CALLS ON SRV TU AIDE, ENDS VISIT

LD020917Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent V. Khrekov dispatch written for TRUD: "Friendship Visit"]

[Text] Hanoi, 26 October--The AUCCTU delegation led by A. Ya. Rybakov, member of the AUCCTU Presidium, here at the invitation of the Vietnam Trade Unions Federation Presidium, has concluded its friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. The delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises and regions in southern Vietnam hit by natural disaster and had numerous meetings with representatives of the public and the republic's trade union aktiv. The envoys of the Soviet trade unions were received by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Vietnam Trade Unions Federation Executive Committee.

The meeting was attended by B.N. Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV.

In the course of the talks, which were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the sides informed each other of the current activity of both countries' trade unions. Nguyen Van Linh stressed that the help and invariable support of the Soviet working people is an important factor in the success of socialist building in Vietnam and in the struggle against Peking's provocative actions and the military adventure mounted on the border by its Phnom Penh puppets.

On behalf of Soviet trade unions, A.Ya. Rybakov reaffirmed support and solidarity with the Vietnamese people in the struggle against Peking's provocative actions and hegemonist policy.

During the talks the sides stressed the importance of further expanding cooperation between the two countries' trade unions and exchanged opinions on a number of topical questions of the international trade union movement.

JAPAN CHALLENGED TO BACK INTENT TO IMPROVE USSR TIES

LD011401Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[M. Demchenko article: "In the Channel of Peking's Strategy"]

[Text] Evidently, the staff of the emperor's household in Tokyo had never found it so difficult to determine the list of guests invited to the palace. This unusual ballyhoo in the Imperial Palace arose because the emperor was holding a luncheon in honor of Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who was attending the ceremony ratifying the so-called Japanese-Chinese "Peace and Friendship Treaty."

Many representatives of Japanese political parties and businessmen hastened to proclaim themselves "old friends of Teng." Fierce competition also developed for the right to invite Teng Hsiao-ping to industrial enterprises. Each of the Japanese monopolies tried to "oblige" Peking's emissaries in the hope of obtaining profitable Chinese orders in the future.

Of course, the ratification of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty and the speeches about this by Japanese Prime Minister T. Fukuda and Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, have aroused a pretty mixed reaction in Tokyo. Some people cannot conceal their joy. Others are voicing perfectly valid concern at the dangerous character of this treaty which may draw Japan into the ambit of Peking's hegemonic strategy.

The Sino-Japanese rapprochement is arousing serious concern in Asian countries. As NIHON KEIZAI noted recently, they fear that this process will "transform Southeast Asia into a zone of Sino-Japanese action."

Through the planned expansion of trade with Japan--which has greatly pleased Japanese businessmen--China intends to accelerate the modernization of its industry and primarily its military industry. Peking's leadership is pursuing a similar policy of "expanding trade relations" vis-a-vis other Western capitalist countries whose aid it seeks to increase its military potential in order to establish Great Han hegemony in Asia and throughout the world.

Japanese cannot fail to think that promoting China's economic development with the aim of strengthening its military potential may ultimately rebound on Japan itself, which risks finding itself one of the first victims of Peking's expansionism. In short, Japan will not derive any tangible benefits from concluding the treaty with China. On the contrary, this treaty intensifies the danger of Japan's further involvement in Peking's anti-Soviet strategy, worsening that country's relations with neighboring states.

Despite the obvious nature of this fact, during the debates in the Japanese Diet connected with the ratification of the Sino-Japanese treaty the Japanese Government repeatedly gave assurances that the document is of a purely peaceful nature. The Japanese prime minister said the same thing at the Tokyo ceremony exchanging the instruments of ratification. There can be no question of the "peaceful nature" of this treaty when immediately after its signing the first Chinese visitor to Tokyo was Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who had numerous meetings with representatives of Japan's National Defense Agency.

Japan replied to Chang Tsai-chien's visit with a trip to China by three Japanese military specialists. Here the Japanese authorities continued to try to convince their country's public that "Japan does not intend to cooperate with China in the military technology sphere."

There can be no question of the "peaceful nature" of Sino-Japanese rapprochement when on the eve of the signing of the treaty and after its ratification Peking's leaders continued to call for the maintenance of the Japanese-American "security treaty" and a buildup in the might of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. Matters reached the point where, during his present visit to Japan, Teng Hsiao-ping--disregarding the opinion of several Japanese opposition parties and democratic organizations which demand the liquidation of the Japanese-American military alliance--again came out in support of this alliance and of Japan's militarization, which China formerly condemned. Surely this is interference in Japan's internal affairs. Surely this is hegemony in action. That is why AKAHATA, the Japanese communists' organ, states with absolute justice: "Teng Hsiao-ping's approval of the Japanese-American treaty flouts the great principles of socialism. Such statements only encourage the Japanese Government to intensify military cooperation with the United States and military preparations within the country and testify to Peking's hostile attitude toward Japan's democratic forces, including the communist and socialist parties, as well as the General Council of Trade Unions."

Many facts indicate that since the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty and the appeals emanating from Peking for the rebirth of Japanese militarism and the strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance Japan's militarist forces have notably increased their activity. A significant increase in official contacts between Japan and the United States on military questions is also patently obvious.

In their insistence on concluding the Sino-Japanese treaty Peking's leaders spared no words in assuring the Japanese public that China respected Japanese sovereignty and would not interfere in its internal affairs. However, when he arrived in Tokyo Teng Hsiao-ping expressed a desire to meet with an "old friend of China," former Prime Minister K. Tanaka, and he called on him. The meeting with the former prime minister, who is currently standing trial for graft, and the invitation to him to visit Peking are, in effect, an expression of support for Tanaka's faction in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's factional struggle. That is direct interference in Japan's internal affairs. As AKAHATA indicated recently, Peking has been interfering in Japan's internal affairs for more than 10 years by trying to impose on the Japanese people a course toward armed struggle and openly encouraging violence and sabotage by terrorist organizations.

Immediately after concluding the treaty with China the Japanese Government repeatedly explained that it was not hostile toward the Soviet Union. Japanese Government representatives pointed out that "Japan would continue to pursue an independent foreign policy" and stressed the need to make efforts to improve Japanese-Soviet relations.

It was Japan's pursuit of an independent, peace-loving foreign policy course aimed at supporting detente which, in our view, once earned it due international prestige. Now, however, this prestige may be undermined since Japan has associated itself, through the treaty, with a country whose leadership is the most rabid opponent of detente and of the halting of the arms race.

As for "efforts to improve Japanese-Soviet relations," in the 2.5 months since the signing of the treaty in Peking, the Japanese Government has not taken any concrete steps in this direction.

If Japan really intends to build its relations with the Soviet Union on the principles of peace and neighborliness it can concretely prove this by concluding with the USSR a treaty on neighborliness and cooperation. The future of Soviet-Japanese relations depends on whether Japan is prepared to demonstrate its good will toward the USSR in this way.

JAPANESE MILITARISTS 'MANEUVERS' CAUSE GROWING CONCERN

LD010931Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[From the international military-political review by Col M. Ponomarev and V. Vinogradov: "Risky Slide"]

[Text] There has been much talk in Japan recently about "extraordinary circumstances" and how the country and its armed forces would act if they arise. This discussion has been prompted by a KYODO news agency report that Japan's National Defense Agency [NDA] has adopted a decision to prepare a plan of action should "extraordinary circumstances" arise and has set up a special group for this purpose. It was also reported that this group will devote most of its attention to legislative substantiation for the actions of the "Self-Defense Forces" in the event of "a sudden external attack on Japan."

What, then, has given rise to this step by the leaders of the country's military department? In keeping with the current Japanese defense laws, only the prime minister--with the consent of the cabinet and, theoretically, the approval of the Diet--can order the armed forces into battle. But the "emergency legislation" being prepared by the NDA provides for the "Self-Defense Forces" command to be allowed to enter into military operations independently, without the prime minister's sanction.

Japanese newspapers report that work on the "legislation" is in full swing and the corresponding report will be submitted to the Diet as early as spring 1979. Information here shows that the "legislation" provides for a revision of a number of points in the Constitution, a further buildup of armed forces and the strengthening of U.S.-Japanese military alliance. Thus, we can see certain Japanese circles making blatant attempts to legalize the country's risky and dangerous slide toward militarism.

However, the matter is not confined to preparing "emergency legislation," which will make the name "Self-Defense Forces" fictitious. The Japanese Army currently numbers 262,000 men and has modern combat materiel in its arsenal. Nevertheless, militarist Japanese circles are not only campaigning for its further reinforcement but are also taking practical steps in that direction. Thus, the NDA recently announced the completion of the drafting of a "5-year plan to strengthen the armed forces in 1980-1984." In accordance with this program, the country's military department is requesting more than 12 trillion yen to reequip the "Self-Defense Forces" with the latest types of arms and to bring units and subunits back up to strength to insure that they meet the "latest requirements."

The latest "militarization 5-year plan" provides, in particular, for the completion of research connected with the introduction of a new airborne warning, notification and communication system and with the use of F-15 aircraft purchased from the United States, for the replacement of Nike antiaircraft missiles by newer ones and for the modernization of the ground forces.

The new airborne warning, notification and communication system will include a large number of major facilities, as well as "flying radar"--E-2C Hawkeye aircraft to be purchased from the United States. It is planned to provide not five, as at present, but six important regions, including the straits, with missile air defense systems. The NDA intends to make the final choice of the new missile by the end of 1984 and immediately request the budget appropriations needed to acquire it. As for modernizing the ground forces, the number of armored carriers with which they are equipped will be increased, and their firepower will also be raised considerably.

One also cannot fail to notice that the Japanese militarists' ambitions are being strenuously encouraged by their U.S. colleagues. Demands for Japan to increase its military spending and calls for the further strengthening of the two countries' military alliance frequently issue from across the ocean.

The maneuvers of Japan's militarist circles aimed at pushing through the "emergency legislation," adopting new programs to reinforce the "Self-Defence Forces" and further strengthening military ties with the United States are causing ever increasing concern among the country's democratic public. "The people still remember how prewar Japan, by adopting the general mobilization law and other emergency laws, embarked on the path of war," the newspaper ASAHI wrote recently. "We must not choose the wrong path in insuring Japan's peace and security."

True words!

JAPAN MAY BECOME VICTIM OF CHINESE EXPANSIONISM

LD011506Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 1 Nov 78 ID

["Normalization of Relations Peking Style"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--TASS commentator Askold Biryukov writes:

That began [as received] in 1972 with the signing of a joint communique in Peking, so the six-year-long odyssey of Sino-Japanese normalization finally ended last week when the ratification documents of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship were exchanged in Tokyo. And Japan resounded with the "bashing of the Chinese gong" as one of China's most influential leaders came for the ceremony. "A new epoch of Japanese-Chinese relations is beginning," wrote Tokyo SHIMBUN.

However, the Japanese very quickly grasped the fact that China's deputy premier of the State Council Teng Hsiao-ping had come to Tokyo not to shut forever the door on the tragic past, but instead to use the agreed treaty to direct Japan along the road that Peking has sought to indicate to Japan's policy makers even while the document was being drawn up.

As the realization sank in, the exultation, which had run so high in the first few days of the visit, began to peter out, to be replaced by many wrinkled foreheads. Hadn't Japanese leaders perhaps been overhasty in signing the treaty, putting in the fore ground transient interests, like the desire to outstrip their rivals in the race for the Chinese market; or, in domestic policy, the desire to capitalize politically on the treaty in the coming battle for the leadership in the ruling party and government and in the battle for parliamentary seats? Had they perhaps not overlooked the long-term prospects for that part of the world and Japan's place in the pattern of future international relations?

And, as it turns out, the guest from Peking, upon arriving in the Land of the Rising Sun, did not indulge in Chinese courtesies and began, at the very first news conference, to contradict the hosts' statements about the peaceful objectives of the normalization of Japanese-Chinese relations, saying that "the substance of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship is opposition to hegemonism".

This was followed by the denunciation of detente and disarmament, the praising of Japanese-U.S. military alliance and exhortations that Japan built up its armed muscle-- in a word, the full exposition of the Maoists' provocative, bellicose foreign policy.

"Such statement shattered Japan's sweet dreams," SANKEI SHIMBUN was obliged to state,

"The support given by Teng Hsiao-ping to the Japanese-U.S. security treaty and to the build-up of Japan's Self-Defence Forces disregards Japan's own position. China sees the Japanese-Chinese treaty as 'a treaty which linked China's security with the Japanese-U.S. security treaty'". The paper, however, stressed: "It is common knowledge that China expressed support for the Japanese Self-Defence Forces only because it is in line with China's anti-Soviet strategy. This interpretation shows just how self-centered is China's policy."

"Seeing behind Teng Hsiao-ping's smiles," Tokyo SHIMBUN pointed out, "one can see Peking's global offensive directed towards Japan, in keeping with China's world strategy. China seeks rapprochement with Japan in order to involve it in joint actions against the USSR." "There can be no doubt," ASAHI SHIMBUN noted, "that a heavy burden has been placed on the shoulders of Japanese diplomacy."

The burden that Japan's leaders placed on the country's shoulders when they accepted the alliance with Peking has proved to be very heavy indeed. In the opening days of the visit Prime Minister Fukuda was obliged to correct the visitor from Peking, stating: "The strengthening and development of friendly relations between Japan and China do not mean in the slightest that the parties have entered into a complot [as received] and have established close relations. In particular, it should not adversely influence relations with third countries."

"Should not," stated the Japanese premier. Facts proving quite the contrary are, however, plentiful since the signing of the Japanese-Chinese treaty in August of this year. The Tokyo-Peking alliance is already damaging detente, peace and international cooperation by adversely affecting the situation in the vast area from the Far East to Southeast Asia. In some of the capitals of the countries in the region voices have been raised warning against the threat of a combined Japanese-Chinese rule over them and pointing out the necessity of, in this connection, taking measures to protect their own interests and to strengthen security. Aware people in Japan are now asking whether or not it could turn out that one of the first victims of China's expansionism, which Japan's monopoly interests are seeking to nurture by helping China build up its industrial and military might, could be precisely their own country.

III. 2 Nov 78

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

R 1

BREZHNEV, USTINOV MAKE SPEECHES AT KREMLIN AWARD CEREMONY

LD011315Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Dmitriy Federovich Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, was presented with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal of Hero of the Soviet Union in the Kremlin today. Comrade Ustinov has earned this high decoration by his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state in strengthening the country's defenses during the Great Patriotic War and in the postwar period, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

The decoration was presented by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In the hall when the decoration was presented were Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov, Rusakov; and also Ogarkov, Kulikov and Sokolov, first deputy USSR ministers of defense; Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; and deputy USSR ministers of defense.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke at the presentation of the decoration. He said: [read by announcer]

Dear Dmitriy Fedorovich, dear comrades: The life and the path of labor trod by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, a leading figure of our party and state, are a shining example of selfless service to our armed forces and the cause of defending the fatherland. At the age of 14 he joined the Red Army as a volunteer. As a youth he determined his life program. Then came the institute, design and engineering work, and management of a major plant. All this was linked with strengthening the country's economic and defense might.

Dmitriy Fedorovich, you were 32 years old when a deadly threat loomed over the country: the threat of a fascist invasion. At that grim and crucial hour the party entrusted to you the post of people's commissar for armaments. Need one say what enormous tasks were laid on your shoulders? Need one say that only an outstanding organizer, a major specialist and a convinced Leninist communist could cope with them? Without wasting words, that is clear. The party and the Soviet people are profoundly grateful to you--for your contribution to the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, for your self-sacrifice which must be called a heroic deed.

Your services to the Soviet Armed Forces and our country in resolving during the postwar period most complicated scientific-technical problems connected with creating modern reliable types of arms are considerable. The time will come when much will be told, my dear friend, of your participation in the work to create space rocket equipment and of the breakthrough in space by a man, a Soviet man.

Two years ago the party placed you at the head of the Ministry of Defense. By the nature of things this is one of the key combat sectors [eto odin iz samykh boyevykh uchastkov]. But in our country military work is work for peace, for our might is not and never will be directed against other peoples: It is an awesome warning to those who covet that which belongs to others, encroach upon the interests of our country, the interests of the whole socialist community. Since there are always plenty of adventurers, peace on earth--peace to which the country of the soviets has devoted its thoughts and concerns since Lenin's first decree--depends on the combat readiness and fighting capability of our armed forces.

I congratulate you, Dmitriy Fedorovich, on your jubilee. I am especially pleased to present to you the Order of Lenin and the Hero of the Soviet Union Star in recognition of your services. I know that you will wear this decoration as worthily and modestly as your two Hero of Socialist Labor Stars. I am sure that your work and strength will continue to be devoted to the benefit of the Soviet homeland and our great party, in the name of the immortal cause of communism. With all my heart I wish you strong health, inexhaustible energy and great human happiness.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov spoke in reply. He said: [read by announcer]

Dear Comrades, it is with a feeling of profound fulfilment and full consciousness of my duty to the Communist Party and the Soviet people and its armed forces that I accept today the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star of Hero of the Soviet Union. I accept this decoration, and the moving words just spoken here by our dear Leonid Ilich, as a high appraisal by the party and government of my humble contribution to the common cause of multiplying the might of our homeland.

For me, as for every communist, every Soviet citizen, there is nothing more dear or honorable than such an appraisal. I am proud of the great honor of being awarded hero of the Soviet Union. With all my heart I want to thank the party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for their friendly and warm greetings on my birthday. The bright and happy feelings filling me are made particularly profound by the fact that I am in your circle, comrades, that I have had the enormous good fortune to work shoulder to shoulder with you in such a remarkable, amicable collective as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding party and state figure of modern times, a man with a big and generous soul, a true communist of the Leninist type, who is dear to us all.

I attribute the homeland's high decoration, which has been presented to me today, above all to our own Communist Party.

For more than 50 years I have been in our party's united combat formation. I owe everything to the party. In it I have learned and am learning self-denial and steadfastness, principle-mindedness and purposefulness, tirelessness and persistence in work. I have derived and do derive strength and energy from the party's great ideals and indivisible devotion to the cause of the people. All my conscious life is inseparably linked with strengthening the defense capability of our country, with workers, engineers and designers of the defense branches of industry, with the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union. This is why the honorable award that has today been accorded me belongs to all those on whose toil the defense capability of our beloved fatherland is retained, maintained on a solid level, and safeguarded.

The Communist Party, its Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally show a huge and continuous [povsednevnyy] concern for strengthening the defense of the country, for the Soviet Armed Forces. Soviet warriors constantly feel this concern and cherish it infinitely. Allow me to assure you, dear comrades, and through you the Communist Party and the entire Soviet people, that the Armed Forces of the USSR, in close cohesion with the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, inspired by the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, will always be in a state of high readiness for the defense of socialist gains and will alertly protect the work of Soviet people who are creating communism.

Accepting the award, I am deeply aware that it obliges me to work with even more energy and persistence to further strengthen our motherland's defense capability, to raise the fighting power of the armed forces.

I assure you, dear comrades, that I shall, as before, give all my strength to serving our party and the Soviet people, to fighting for the prosperity of the fatherland, for the triumph of communist ideals. Once again, my heartfelt thanks to the party, government, people and you, dear Leonid Ilich, for the high award.

Leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state warmly and cordially congratulated Comrade Ustinov on his having been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. They wished him good health, fruitful activity for the good of the Communist Party and the Soviet people in the name of strengthening peace throughout the world.

CHANGES MADE IN ABKHAZSKAYA ASSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

LD011103Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Sukhumi, 18 October, GRUZINFORM--The 10th Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet session of the 9th convocation has taken place here.

The session relieved Deputy B.V. Shinkuba of the duties of Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman in connection with his retirement.

The session elected V.O. Kobakhiya chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, relieving him of the duties of secretary of the autonomous republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Yu.T. Kvitsiniya was elected acting secretary of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session adopted resolutions on certain changes in the Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium membership as well as that of the autonomous republic's Supreme Soviet permanent commissions.

A resolution was also adopted on the ratification of Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

ABKHAZSKIY OBKOM BUREAU ELECTS NEW MEMBER

LD011105Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Gruzinform--An Abkhazskiy Obkom plenum examining an organizational question has taken place.

The plenum relieved Comrade B.V. Shinkuba of the duties of Abkhazskiy Obkom Bureau member in connection with his retirement.

Comrade V.O. Kobakhiya, chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected to the Abkhazskiy Obkom Bureau.

VARIATION TO ITEM ON LEADERS AT KOMSOMOL JUBILEE MEETING

The following variation to the item entitled "Anniversary Celebration Meeting Held in Kremlin 27 Oct," subtitled "Leaders Present," published in the 30 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 2, is taken from the TASS-attributed report frontpaged in PRAVDA 28 October.

Page R 2, fifth paragraph, last line reads: ... Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ya.P. Ryabov, and Rusakov... adding name.

UNDEREXPLOITATION OF SURGUT OIL DEPOSITS EXAMINED

LD011131 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 October 1978 publishes on page 2 under the headline "Change of Leader" the 1,200-word first part of a "letter from Surgut" by special correspondents V. Kremer and V. Noskov. It describes problems in the development of oil deposits near Surgut which, they write, is taking over "the role of 'pacesetter'" now that "the Samotlorskoye deposit is reaching its planned capacity." They noted that the Surgutneftegaz Association "must double oil production in the final year of the 5-year plan" and outline the efforts the association is making to meet this target.

However, they write, "the main administration has examined and reached a positive decision on the question of reducing the Surgut association's 3-month plan"--which Kremer and Noskov describe as "nothing out of the ordinary." The report suggests that the reason for the frequent plan amendments is "lag in ancillary construction work on oilfields". It examines the situation on the Fedorovskoye deposit, which "is in many respects in a more advantageous position compared with other northern deposits in Surgut where there are neither roads open all year round nor permanent electricity supplies." Even here, the report states, "only 20 percent of a by no means complete plan for ancillary construction on the deposit has been carried out" and "the gap between the set rate of oil recovery and the course of oilfield ancillary construction work is having an increasingly appreciable impact on the situation and is resulting in very real losses." The report concludes by noting that new oilfields in Tyumenskaya Oblast "are yielding only a little more than 50 percent of the amount envisaged by the plan" and that "the main reason" is the "lag in ancillary construction work."

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 October 1978 publishes on page 2, under the headline "Calculations and Miscalculations," the 1,200-word second part of the Kremer and Noskov "letter from Surgut," examining the reasons for the slowness of ancillary construction work. The report states that "everywhere" on oilfield construction sites in the area "there are complaints of a shortage of manpower and various kinds of organizational hitches."

It notes that the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of Oil Industry have adopted a decree "on measures to insure the construction of the most important ancillary facilities on oil deposits," which outlines "very good and extremely timely" measures that "are unfortunately not being implemented in by any means the best way." The report notes omissions in planning, which have occasioned "great difficulties" for construction workers and emphasizes the need "as a minimum" for contractors to know the construction program in advance if they are "to insure the planned increase" in construction work.

The report criticizes the "dissipation of resources" as exemplified by a "specialized construction and installation trust for ancillary construction work on oil deposits in the middle Ob area," 66 percent of whose work "is carried out 'on the side,' as it were, and certainly not on those projects that the trust was created to construct."

The report concludes by noting that "of course, the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises is up to its eyeballs in work today," but that "under these complex conditions there is an especial need for extremely efficient organization and the ability to concentrate efforts in the decisive areas."

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U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
A G R I C U L T U R A L A F F A I R S

T 1

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN HARVESTING LATE CROPS

LDO20020Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The harvesting of late crops is coming to an end on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, sugar beet remains to be dug up on 5 percent of the whole area. This work has been completed in Lipetskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts and in Bashkiria and Tataria. Rice has been cut and threshed on almost the whole area. Harvesting work has been completed on 1/2 the farms growing corn for grain. The threshing of sunflower and soya is coming to an end. The weather of recent days has been favorable for cotton picking, and 7.4 million tons have now been delivered to procurement points. Some 2/3 of the cotton is now being picked by machine. Winter crops for the next harvest have been sown on 36.5 million hectare. A high rate of fallow plowing is being maintained as before, and the backlog in this work which existed at the beginning of autumn is now being reduced. The area plowed now totals 97.5 million hectares.

Further Report

LDO20516Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The harvesting of late crops is being completed on the country's farms. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 30 October kolkhozes and sovkhoses gathered corn from 17.5 million hectares--94 percent of the plan. The rice has also been gathered from 94 percent of allocated areas. Sugar beets have been lifted on 3.5 million hectares--95 percent of the plan, and potatoes have been gathered from 93 percent of the allocated area. At the same time, a solid basis for next year's harvest is being laid. The sowing of winter crops has been carried out on 36.5 million hectares.

UZBEK SSR FULFILLS PLEDGES FOR GRAIN SALES TO STATE

LDO20624Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The agricultural workers of the Uzbek SSR have fulfilled their socialist pledges for grain sales to the state. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have delivered 1 million tons of grain to the homeland's granaries; this is 313,000 tons above the planned volume of procurements. The plans for the sale of rice, corn and wheat have been considerably over-fulfilled. The republic has fully provided itself with seeds for next year's harvest. The sale of grain to the state is continuing.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 31 OCT- 1 NOV

LDO20558 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT reports that the harvesting of late crops in Saratovskaya Oblast is progressing under difficult weather conditions. Heavy rain and cold winds have necessitated a redrawing of the harvesting plan. Sunflower is now being harvested.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that the harvesting of late crops continues in the south of the country. The threshing of late crops and corn is proceeding quickly in Odesskaya Oblast where the harvest is completed on 80 percent of the area. In Kirgizia the sugar beet combines are leaving the fields. The radio notes that the harvest work there has been carried out in a short period of time and each hectare yielded some 400 quintals of roots. A large specialized and automated plant for refining and grading the sugar beet seeds has been handed over for use in Kirgizia.

This plant will process all the seeds received in the Chu Valley and will deliver them to the sugar beet regions of the country. The radio notes that 60,000 quintals of high quality seeds will be dispatched to the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan this season.

The radio at 0500 GMT on 1 November reports that sugar beet harvesting is ending in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. Compared to this time last year twice as many roots have reached processing enterprises. The radio also reports that the picking of mandarins has started in Georgian SSR. A special railroad convoy is to transport thousands of tons of mandarins from Batumi to Moscow, Leningrad and other northern cities.

The radio at 0830 GMT reports that Lithuanian SSR has completed its plan for the sale of grain crops. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses there have provided themselves with complete stocks of grain seeds for next year's crop.

At 2330 GMT the radio reports that agricultural workers in Astrakhanskaya Oblast have fulfilled their socialist pledges. A total of 438,000 tons of vegetables and 413,000 tons of melons have reached procurement points and processing enterprises. A large part of this produce has been dispatched to Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers, and the sale of these crops continues.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY GROUP VIEWS PAST WEEK'S FIELDWORK

LDO12358Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Here is news of fieldwork reported on by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy, observer on agricultural questions: The progress of harvesting and preparation for the next spring sowing was discussed today at a session of the USSR Agricultural Ministry Operations Group. Here usually the most acute and more pernicious daily problems are discussed, and results of the work of kolhozes and sovkhoses in the past week are summed up.

Grain crops throughout the country have been practically harvested, and the sale of grain to the state is proceeding successfully. Today at the session talk was mainly concerned with the gathering of late crops, and seeds for the future sowing period.

Rice threshing is being completed throughout the country. Corn crops have been harvested on 1/2 the total area, and the average harvest is higher than last year, but the participants in the discussion expressed anxiety over the corn harvesting situation in the Ukraine. The speed of gathering here is low, and the republic is also lagging in the preparation of seeds of corn.

In Moldavia, the Ukraine and the North Caucasus, sunflowers have been harvested. In a week sunflowers have been threshed on over 350,000 hectares. In the upper Volga Region and Central-Chernozem oblasts, large areas of this crop still remain.

The plan for digging up sugar beet has been fulfilled since that start of this week by 95 percent, and at present there are 20 million tons of uncleared roots on the fields. Measures have been outlined to speed up this work.

On farms in many oblasts, such as Ulyanovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Volgogradskaya and others, a good cabbage harvest has been grown. But it is not being disposed of, and processors are not working intensively enough in this matter. The same situation prevails with regard to carrots and other vegetables.

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U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
S C I E N T I F I C A F F A I R S

U 1

COSMONAUTS RETURN TO EARTH AFTER 140 DAYS IN SPACE

Prepare for Return

LD020220Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] This is the 140th day of the flight for Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. Today they are returning to earth. Over the last few days the cosmonauts have been busy packing the space baggage and mothballing the station's systems. The cosmonauts were allotted special time to once again examine the documentation for the transport ship Soyuz and to (?prepare) machinery for the descent to earth.

The Flight Control Center has its own concerns as it prepared for the landing in a flat uninhabited area of Kazakhstan. Weather forecasts in this area are favorable. If the weather changes for the worse, the landing will be transferred to another place.

The doctors also have their concerns. They have already completed preparing the cosmonauts for the weight-factor they will meet when they descend. A special plan has been fully worked out for this, including the training in the Chibis vacuum suits. With their help conditions of genuine gravity are created. According to this plan Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have trained in their space sports hall on the running rack and the veloergometer. Together with the cosmonauts the doctors have provided for and prepared a special readaptation center where the crew will be sent after primary medical research has been carried out at Baykonur. Even the families of Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov will be here.

Transfer to Soyuz Ship

LD020526Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have spent 140 days in space. They are returning to earth today. The working day of the cosmonauts began at 0300 in the morning. Immediately after breakfast, the crew carried out the final operations to mothball the Salyut-6 station. The cosmonauts transferred to the Soyuz-31 ship, and are now preparing for undocking and subsequent descent. Groups of the search and rescue complex are already in the calculated landing area. The land-based and floating tracking stations are ready. Earth awaits Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov.

Return to Earth

LD021234Y Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 2, TASS--Soviet science and technology achieved another outstanding success in the exploration of outer space. The longest manned flight in the history of cosmonautics, 140 days, was successfully accomplished.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov returned to earth today at 14 hours 05 minutes, Moscow time, after fulfilment of programme of scientific-technical researches and experiments on board the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz. The landing craft of the Soyuz-31 landed in a pre-set area of the Soviet Union 180 kilometers south-east of the town of Dzezkazgan (Kazakhstan).

A preliminary medical check-up, conducted on the landing site, showed that the cosmonauts well withstood the long orbital flight.

Vladimir Kovalenok's and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov's space flight began in the Soyuz-29 craft on June 15th. The Soyuz-30 craft, piloted by an international crew--Cosmonaut of the USSR Petr Klimuk and citizen of the Polish People's Republic Mirosław Hermaszewski--docked with the orbital complex on June 28. The international crew successfully carried out joint Soviet-Polish investigations and experiments.

Another international crew made up of Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Bykovskiy and citizen of the GDR Sigmund Jaehn--was carried in the Soyuz-31 craft to the orbital complex on August 27. The cosmonauts conducted a programme of joint experiments prepared by scientists and specialists of the Soviet Union and the GDR. After concluding their work on the Salyut-6 station Bykovskiy and Jaehn returned to earth in the Soyuz-29 spacecraft.

Fuel for the joint engine installations, equipment, apparatuses, life-sustaining materials and materials for studies and experiments were regularly delivered to the Salyut-6 station by means of the automatic transport craft Progress-2, Progress-3 and Progress-4 with the object of ensuring long active functioning of the manned complex.

Before returning to earth, Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov mothballed the onboard systems and scientific apparatuses of the Salyut-6 station which continues its automatic flight.

During the long flight of the manned complex Salyut-6-Soyuz the cosmonauts carried out an extensive programme of scientific-technical and medical-biological studies and experiments.

To study natural resources and environment, the cosmonauts conducted regularly visual observations and photographed the earth's surface and world ocean. They photographed the territory of the Soviet Union and partially the territory of Poland and the GDR. Photography of areas of the earth's surface made at different seasons of the year is of great importance for studying the dynamics of changes of vegetation cover, water balance of rivers and other seasonal natural phenomena.

An important part of the scientific program of the flight were experiments for studies of materials in space. More than 50 technological experiments were conducted in conditions of weightlessness to obtain new semiconductor and optical materials, metallic alloys and compounds.

The crews of the station Salyut-6 carried out a wide program of medical research and biological experiments as a result of which important information was obtained about the influence of factors of the space flight on human organism, on the development of plants and biological objects. The complex of prophylactic medical measures made it possible to maintain at high level the state of health and capacity for work of Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov during a prolonged flight.

Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov went out into open space and dismantled scientific equipment installed on the outer surface of the station and meant for studying the micrometeor situation and the effect of outerspace on properties of different materials.

The orbital station Salyut-6 has been functioning in orbit for over 13 months, making over 6,300 revolutions around the earth. Over this period the station was manned by six expeditions--two prolonged ones and four visits, during which ten link-ups of six manned ships and four transport space ships were made and there was one redocking and two space walks of cosmonauts.

Cosmonauts-researchers from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Polish People's Republic and the GDR made flights on board Soyuz-ships and the station Salyut-6 together with Soviet cosmonauts.

The results of scientific and technical research and experiments will be used widely in various spheres of science, technology and economy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The creation of an intricate scientific research complex including the orbital station Soyuz-6 with two docking units, manned spaceships Soyuz and automatic transport ships Progress is the outstanding engineering and technological achievement of Soviet space science and technology which opens broad prospects for further space exploration for the benefit of entire mankind.

COSMOS-1046 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 1 NOV

LD011609Y Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--The Soviet Union has launched today a new satellite, "cosmos-1,046".

The satellite was put in orbit with the following parameters: initial rotation period of 89.9 minutes, maximum distance from earth--353 kilometers, minimum distance--212 kilometers, inclination of the orbit--72.9 degrees.

The satellite's equipment functions normally. The Coordinating Computing Centre is processing the information.

PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWS CAPABILITIES OF RADIO SATELLITES

LD020016 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1730 GMT on 1 November carries a report by correspondent Nikolay (Minch) on a press conference held on 1 November at the House of Journalists in Moscow dealing with the launch of artificial earth satellites Radio-1 and Radio-2 aboard the same carrier rocket, Cosmos-1045, 5 days ago. (Minch) reports that with the aid of these satellites radio hams will be able to communicate reliably on short-wave over distances of up to 8,000 kilometers. They can each relay 20 radio communications channels simultaneously.

(Minch) interviews one of the main designers of the new satellites, (Vladimir Leonidovich Dobrozhanovskiy), now head of the Satellite Communications Committee of the USSR Amateur Radio Federation, who plays a cassette recording of Morse-like signals received from the satellite. The correspondent remarks that it is amazing that these signals are coming from 1,700 km above the earth. But (Dobrozhanovskiy) corrects him, saying that is the height of the orbit, but the inclined distance to the satellite when it first appears above the horizon is around 5,000 km. Asked about the power of the transmitter used, he explains that this is only 70 milliwatts, equivalent to the power of a pocket torch, but that it is possible to achieve results with such a tiny power because in open space absorption is not great. In reply to a final question, (Dobrozhanovskiy) emphasizes the need for hams intending to make use of the satellite to take care not to overload it.